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19 October 1984

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



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CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL

Reagan Campaign Said To Be Abandoning 'Peace Rhetoric' (Valentin Zorin; Moscow in English to North America, 8 Sep 84).....	1
Reagan Campaign Called 'Circus, Farce' (Moscow Television Service, 13 Sep 84).....	2
Official Hits U.S. CSCE Compliance, Defends Soviet Actions (L. Tolkunov; SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA, 2 Aug 84).....	4
Mubarak Policies Seen as Attempt To Disavow al-Sadat Legacy (Moscow Radio Peace and Progress, 26 Sep 84).....	12
Western Radio Rock Music Broadcasts 'Lead to Moral Degradation' (Yu. Filinov; KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA, 16 Sep 84).....	14
Scientists Describes Nuclear Winter Effects (XX CENTURY AND PEACE, No 8, Aug 84).....	17
Ethiopian Domestic Policies Lauded on Revolution Anniversary (SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN', 12 Sep 84; SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, 12 Sep 84).....	19
Socialist Orientation Praised, by N. Gavrilov Ethiopian Proletariat, USSR Contribute, by A. Polikarpov	
Briefs Kapitsa Meets French Diplomats	23

NATIONAL

USSR Deputy Culture Minister on Theater's Ideological Role (Ye. Zaytsev; SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA, 23 Aug 84).....	24
Regional Systems for Rural Social Services Urged (V. Ostrovskiy; PRAVDA, 4 Aug 84).....	29
Usefulness of Harvest Self Help From City Workers Debated (D. Novoplyanskiy; PRAVDA, 3 Aug 84).....	32
Theory of Ideological Control of Natural Science Examined (Zu. Zhdanov; PRAVDA, 31 Aug 84).....	36
Russian Patriarch Pays Visit to Yugoslavia (TASS, 29 Sep, 2 Oct 84).....	43
Report on Arrival Belgrade Ceremony	

REGIONAL

Bagirov Speech at Plenum on Discipline (K.M. Bagirov; BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 17 Jun 84).....	44
Georgian CP CC Looks at Further Political-Agitation Work (ZARYA VOSTOKA, 9 Aug 84).....	73
Kazakh CP CC Buro on Aktyubinsk Party Work (KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 22 Aug 84).....	76
Kazakh CP CC Buro on Heavy Industry, Non-Ferrous Metals (KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 3 Aug 84).....	77
Economic-Organizational Experiment Expands in Georgia (Zurab Kadzhaya Interview; ZARYA VOSTOKA, 3 Aug 84)....	78
History of Turkmens in Stavropolskiy Kray (S. Kurenov; TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 17 Aug 84).....	81
Two Books on Role of Armenians in Central Asia Reviewed (A. Vardapetyan; SOVETAKAN AYASTAN, 23 May 84; G. Lalayan; KOMMUNIST, 30 Aug 84).....	86
Chernovtsy Obkom Secretary on Counterpropaganda (M. Ivanenko; PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN', No 16, Aug 84).....	88
Briefs	
Shevardnadze Honors State Theater	89
Shevardnadze Attends Literary Soiree	89

INTERNATIONAL

REAGAN CAMPAIGN SAID TO BE ABANDONING 'PEACE RHETORIC'

LD090331 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Here is Moscow viewpoint by Valentin Zorin:

For several months President Reagan was posing as a peacemaker as though he had forgotten all he had said in the first three years of his term. Speech after speech, statement after statement, Ronald Reagan said nothing was more important to him than peace. Instead of talking about the Soviet Union as a focus of evil and promising to put our country into the ashes of history, President Reagan suddenly said he wanted to meet with Soviet leaders to find a way to improve Soviet-American relations.

Today we are seeing another big shift. The peace rhetoric is now in the background. The main thrust in his speeches, jokes and statements is the President's old hard line voiced in the beginning of his term.

In past months Reagan was simply trying to mislead the international public when he asserted his desire for peace and settling disagreements between the United States and the Soviet Union. Reagan's election campaign managers have concluded that the peace-promoting statements being made by the leaders of the administration did not fool those Americans who feel his policies are dangerous. They also see that the promises made more to poor Americans, minorities and all those who from the outset were not going to support Reagan, have not won their support. Apparently those who are planning the election strategy have decided not to waste their efforts in vain. They have already written off the poor, the coloured people, those who do not support Washington's dangerous foreign policy. The focus now is on whipping up nationalistic and chauvinistic hysteria, to ride this wave into victory at the polls.

It appears as though the massive brainwashing campaign has had results. There are people in the United States who have fallen under the influence of this psychological conditioning. Those who have not been able to get over America's defeat in Vietnam were encouraged by the assault on defenceless Grenada. Appealing to the emotions and instincts of the crowd is a policy that is just as dangerous as it is old. By fomenting nationalism and chauvinism the organisers of the Republican election campaign can count on temporary influence only. Eventually, however, the flames have a way of growing out, and the real problems remain. To a large degree these problems are related to ridding humanity of the threat of nuclear war, normalising the international situation, and ending the arms race.

CSO: 1807/2

INTERNATIONAL

REAGAN CAMPAIGN CALLED 'CIRCUS, FARCE'

LD132215 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 13 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The preelection race in the United States for the post of president is in full swing. Our correspondent Aleksandr Druzhinin reports:

Parades and noisy meetings are succeeding each other. The speeches, handshakes, and smiles are innumerable. Such is the tradition of American political life which turns the elections into a mighty spectacle which millions of Americans watch on television every night as if it were a Hollywood show. [video shows Ferraro and Mondale walking in street, Ferraro and Mondale addressing voters]

Such indeed are the preelection struggle methods designed to create as much loud publicity for the candidates as possible. At the present time small traders on the streets of American towns are briskly selling thousands of badges with portraits of the rivals. [video shows stand on street with many badges with portraits of Reagan and Mondale]

Circus, farce: even American journalists do not spare epithets of this kind when the preelection campaign in the United States is under discussion. And important problems are drowning in this farcical hullabaloo. Often it does not give the ordinary voter an opportunity to give serious thought about whom he should vote for. [video shows various newspaper headlines including one by Joseph Kraft "No Place for a Joker", followed by shots of people walking in the street]

The closer the elections, the more Americans stop and think about questions which cannot leave them indifferent, in the first place about where the Reagan administration's irresponsible and dangerous policy is taking the world and the country. [video shows Druzhinin on street holding a microphone]

Reagan's policy profoundly alarms even those who quite recently considered themselves as his supporters. It is precisely to this that the political advertisement testifies which was intended for television and radio and which was paid for out of his own pocket by an active member of the Republican Party with 25 years' membership, businessman John Harris.

Dear Americans, Reagan's voice sounds from the screen, I am pleased to tell you that I have just signed legislation outlawing Russia forever. The bombing starts in 5 minutes. The possible annihilation of mankind: such is his concept of humor. These jokes come from one who has the power to press the button, the announcer says. [video shows Reagan speaking on screen and women waving Reagan flags, drawing of globe hit by nuclear explosions]

None of the leading TV of the United States wished to broadcast this advertisement, thus demonstrating what the notorious freedom of the American so-called big press is actually worth. [video shows ABC news bulletin] Nevertheless, quite a few people in America saw the advertisement on local television stations and heard it in radio broadcasts. They also heard the last words which entirely reflect the mood of many voters in the United States. The time has come when we need a president who is striving for peace and does not crack jokes about war. [video shows people walking on street]

CSO: 1807/2

INTERNATIONAL

OFFICIAL HITS U.S. CSCE COMPLIANCE, DEFENDS SOVIET ACTIONS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 2 Aug 84 pp 1,2

[Article by Chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation L. Tolkunov: "The Spirit of Helsinki Lives and Will Live!"]

[Text] The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe concluded in Helsinki 9 years ago, on 1 August 1975.

The path to it, as Comrade K. U. Chernenko noted, was difficult. "It required significant efforts of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government and the fraternal parties of the socialist countries and the overcoming of the resistance of the forces of militarism and reaction. The highest political and state leaders of 33 European countries, as well as the United States and Canada, who met in Helsinki, signed the Final Act, which conforms completely--in both letter and spirit--to the requirements of peaceful coexistence."

The principles of the interrelations of states (sovereign equality; the nonuse of force or the threat of force; the inviolability of borders; noninterference in domestic affairs and others), which were recorded in the Final Act, as well as the means of the development of business and cultural cooperation, which were outlined in it, created the prerequisites for the strengthening of peace and security in Europe.

The transition from the Cold War to detente created favorable conditions for the specific examination of the problems of disarmament. The successes of political detente placed in the forefront the problem of its extension to the military area.

During the years, which have passed since the conference, the socialist states have exerted enormous efforts in order to realize the noble ideas and principles, which were proclaimed at Helsinki. In these years many new constructive elements, which clearly show the possibility of the real improvement of the international situation and the achievement of agreement and understandings between the states of the different social systems on very complex foreign policy issues by means of consultations, negotiations and cooperation, have appeared in the practice of international contact on the European continent.

The Soviet Union has invariably demonstrated by practical deeds loyalty to the principles endorsed at Helsinki and has contributed in every possible way to the activization of the process of the intensification and extension of diverse forms of political, economic, cultural and humanitarian cooperation among states.

Today it is possible to assert with good reason: if the western participants in the all-European conference had adhered to such a constructive approach to the fulfillment of the Helsinki understandings, as the Soviet Union has, the process of the strengthening of peace and security in Europe would have developed progressively and steadily, while detente would have become more and more thorough and comprehensive in its content.

However, the successes in the development of international cooperation immediately encountered the fierce opposition of the most reactionary circles of imperialism, first of all American imperialism. Heaping up all kinds of absurd claims about the one-sided advantages of detente for the Soviet Union and about the mythical, ostensibly unjustified "concessions" of the West, in Washington they anathematized detente, while they made confrontation with the socialist world an official policy. No matter what aspect of this American policy of confrontation you touch, everywhere its hegemonistic, egotistic nature, which not only bears a threat to the peoples of the USSR and the socialist countries, but is also aimed against the interests of the peoples of all of Europe, comes to the forefront.

Take if only the set of problems which are connected with nuclear arms in Europe. The entire course of events shows that the deployment of new American medium-range missiles, which has started in spite of the objections of the greater part of the population of Western Europe, is the main cause of the increase of tension on the European continent. This action has as its goal to create, along with other militaristic steps, the potential of a first disarming strike on the USSR and its allies and to prepare the conditions for winning a nuclear war.

However, the goals, which American imperialism is setting for itself, are ephemeral. As is known, the steps, which the USSR and the countries of the socialist community were forced to take in response to this, do not leave room for such hopes. And has the security of the peoples of the countries of Western Europe, the governments of which have so unwisely come under the thumb of the American hawks, become more reliable? Here, too, it is possible to say with all certainty: under the protection of the new missiles West Europeans have begun to live in an atmosphere of increasing fear for the fate of the present and future generations: their security has decreased.

The Soviet Union definitely did not want such a turn of events. Our proposals regarding the complete freeing of Europe from nuclear weapons are well known to everyone. But the West ignored this proposal, just as it ignored the proposal regarding the radical reduction of nuclear weapons on an equal and just basis. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries insist on the halt of the deployment in Western Europe of American medium-range missiles and

state that if steps, which lead to the withdrawal of the already deployed missiles, are taken, at the same time steps will be taken on the cancellation of the measures in response.

Let us turn to another group of problems. In recent times in Washington they have been speeding up the policy of the militarization of space. The question now stands as follows: either the militarization of near earth space will be prevented or it will turn into a source of terrible danger for all mankind.

The Soviet Union proceeded precisely from this, having proposed to the U.S. Government to begin in September of this year in Vienna official talks on the prevention of the militarization of outer space.

The urgency of such talks is obvious. The United States intends to deploy in space ultranew types of weapons, which are designed for delivering strikes on targets on earth, in the air and at sea and to give room for the operation of various kinds of antisatellite systems. Is it not for this reason that Washington is striving in every way to link the problem of the demilitarization of space with the talks on medium-range missiles and strategic arms, which it brought itself to a deadlock and upset, having begun the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe? To connect the new talks on a completely new issue with the broken off talks means also to bring the new ones to the same situation.

White House attempts to evade an important element of the Soviet initiative: the need to impose a moratorium on the testing and deployment of space means of assault as soon as the talks begin, are also in evidence. The true meaning of these attempts consists in the fact that Washington does not want to place in doubt the tests of an American antisatellite system, which are planned for the fall.

This is the first thing, while, second, the space plans of Washington once again are directly affecting Europeans. Suffice it to cite the statements of George Keyworth, President Reagan's assistant for science. He stated, for example, that bases, and not just anywhere, but in Europe, will most likely be needed for the "star wars" technology, and therefore the United States can include this continent in the sphere of the realization of its evil designs in space.

There is something here to direct the closest attention of the European community to. The European peoples should know what kind of American "gifts" they may receive from space and should have their decisive say. The misanthropic designs of the American militarists should be foiled!

These are clear examples of how the U.S. administration, in spite of the solemn obligations adopted at Helsinki, is shamelessly violating both the spirit and the letter of the Helsinki understandings. Thus it is acting with respect to practically all the sections of the Final Act.

The ruling circles of the United States are trying for their own selfish political and economic purposes to destroy the fabric of economic, scientific and technical cooperation, which has already been developed in Europe. In

violation of the universally accepted norms of interstate relations and the Helsinki understandings they are tearing up the achieved agreements, are organizing a commercial, credit and technological blockade and are resorting to various kinds of pressure, embargoes and "sanctions." Attempts are being made to turn back international development at any cost.

However, in the present capitalist world there are also other trends. The spokesmen of these trends, who are realistically taking into account the situation on the international arena, understand the need for and mutual advantage of long-term peaceful coexistence. The blocking of mutually advantageous cooperation is causing the increasing resistance of realistically minded political figures and representatives of business circles of the capitalist states, including in the United States itself. In spite of the pressure the capitalist countries are continuing to maintain political contacts and to develop economic relations with the socialist states.

The exchange of opinions on international problems during the recent visits to the USSR of the President of France, the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of England and other state figures of the West makes it possible to hope for greater mutual understanding and, perhaps, the exertion of parallel efforts for the improvement of the international situation and the strengthening of the atmosphere of confidence. This also concerns the continuation of the process of all-European cooperation.

The experience of the past decade has convincingly shown the need for and fruitfulness of detente for all peoples of the world. Now it is important to consolidate and augment everything positive which was achieved in international relations during the period of the 1970's, and to strive for the strengthening of mutual trust and the development of equal cooperation among states, regardless of the social system. Constructive efforts of all states in both the political and the economic sphere are necessary for this.

Having set himself the goal to leave communism in "the ashes of history," President Reagan declared a new "crusade" against socialism. The enormous arsenal of the mass media of the United States has been flung at the goals of propagandistic aggression and the struggle against the ideas of peaceful coexistence and detente and against the domestic and foreign policy of the Soviet state and the other socialist countries.

The very same notorious myth about "the Soviet threat" has been made the cornerstone of the broadening campaign of deception and slander. A large, what is called "program of democracy and public diplomacy"--a program of global ideological intervention and subversive activity--has been elaborated for handling subversive actions in the spirit of the Cold War.

The campaign against the socialist countries, which is being fanned by imperialist propaganda, with regard to the fact that they are ostensibly not fulfilling the Helsinki understandings and are violating human rights, pursues one goal: to create an incorrect, distorted idea about the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries and to distort the essence of their policy and enormous efforts on the preservation of peace on earth. And this is being done not only for the justification of the militaristic preparations and

aggressive plans of the United States and its allies, but also in order to divert the attention of the working people and to gloss over the flagrant social inequality and the offensive of the reaction in the leading capitalist countries. In the same United States we see millions of unemployed, the glaring tyranny of multimillionaires and the politicians who serve them, the spread of the cult of violence and misanthropy, the spiritual emptiness of people and their defenselessness in the world of pressure and racial and social discrimination.

Of course, there is no lack of propagandistic "peace-making" maneuvers on the part of the American administration, which are aimed at misleading public opinion. Election considerations are also of considerable importance here.

In deploying its missiles in Europe, the United States counted on making the Soviet Union "more manageable," forcing it to agree to concessions and undermining its security. This calculation failed. The steps taken by the USSR and its allies showed that imperialism will not be able to undermine the military strategic balance in its favor and that the attempts to speak to socialism "from a position of strength" are doomed to fail.

Our country, our people, as the peoples of the other socialist countries, were, are and always will be prepared for the repulsion of pressure on the part of imperialism and for the thorough rebuff of it. As Comrade K. U. Chernenko stressed: "No lovers of military adventures will be able to take us by surprise, no potential aggressor can hope to avoid crushing retaliation."

The socialist countries, the communist and workers movement, other revolutionary and democratic forces and the growing mighty antiwar movement, which are expressing their resolve to put an end to aggressive policy and to eliminate the danger of nuclear war, are opposing the dangerous policy of increasing international tension. These mighty forces are instilling in us confidence that the possibility exists for the improvement of the situation both in Europe and over the entire planet.

The Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community are persistently and purposefully advancing on the international arena a set of peaceable initiatives, which are aimed at the improvement of universal peace and the curbing of the arms race. The participants in the recent CEMA summit conference in Moscow are again attracting attention to the exceptionally important proposal regarding the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the support of relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact member states and the NATO member states. They are resolutely coming out in favor of the rejection by the nuclear powers, which have not yet done this, of the first use of nuclear weapons.

The proposals of the USSR and the other socialist states to come to an agreement without delay on the complete and universal banning of tests of nuclear weapons; on the banning and elimination of chemical weapons on a world scale and, as a first step toward this, on their elimination on the European continent are of the most urgent importance.

The successful work of the Stockholm conference on confidence building measures, security and disarmament in Europe could be of great importance for the lessening of the threat of war and the decrease of military confrontation.

How is the situation developing at the conference, which has completed its second session? It is striking that the United States and its closest NATO allies want to evade the discussion of important steps which could promote a real decrease of military confrontation and a change of the situation in Europe and the world for the better. While declaring readiness for talks with respect to the nonuse of force, the United States is merely creating the appearance of movement to meet the legitimate dreams of the European peoples, but in reality is attempting to reduce the work to the examination of such technical issues which would lead to the revelation of the defense potential of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact member states. Of course, this has nothing in common with the strengthening of confidence and security.

The talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in Central Europe are continuing in Vienna. Here, too, we do not see a constructive approach to the matter on the part of the United States and a number of other NATO countries. The efforts of the socialist states at the Vienna talks are aimed at achieving the decrease of the level of military confrontation in Central Europe on the basis of equality and identical security. However, the NATO countries, as their proposal of 19 April of this year attests, are creating newer and newer obstacles in the way of the achievement of a mutually acceptable understanding at the talks.

In the matter of the campaign for a decisive turn of the international situation in Europe for the better a significant place belongs to the antiwar movements. The lessons of the spring antiwar, antimissile demonstrations of 1984 show that, contrary to the nihilist forecasts in certain circles in the West, the antiwar movements precisely owing to their humanistic nature are increasing their strength and dynamics.

In each West European country there are hundreds of antiwar groups and movements. In England, the FRG and Italy the activity of the champions of peace is based on the letter and spirit of the Final Act of Helsinki, which proclaims the freedom of thought, conscience, religion and convictions. It is necessary to call things by their own names: the increasing persecution against the participants in antiwar movements is also the actual trampling of elementary democratic rights and freedoms, the aspiration to place outside the law those who oppose the reckless slide toward the nuclear abyss. The use of force against the participants in the antimissile movements, the dispersal of demonstrations and other repressive steps violate flagrantly and on a mass scale human rights. These are attempts by means of the club to break the masses of "large-scale politics." The champions of peace are coming out in defense of human rights, first of all for life under the conditions of security.

The Soviet people are invariably in sympathy with the courageous champions of peace. Truth itself and the most profound aspiration of mankind--the aspiration for self-preservation--are on the side of the peace-loving forces.

And no political repressions and other persecutions are capable of halting this vitally important and noble movement.

In spite of the temporary setbacks and police repressions, the tension of the antiwar demonstrations is not abating. In the FRG up to 3 million people are constantly and actively participating in them. They are influencing noticeably the political climate of present-day Europe. In Holland and Belgium the supporters of peace had an influence on the decision of the parliaments on the delay of the deployment of American missiles. In the Danish parliament the majority of deputies are opposed to the participation of their country in the nuclear strategy of NATO.

It is possible to note positive changes in the position of a number of political parties and mass organizations--trade unions, the women's and youth movements.

The vital interests of the European peoples are incompatible with the adventuristic policy of the present American administration. The realization that the buildup of nuclear weapons, which are ostensibly intended for their defense, is becoming extremely dangerous, has come to West Europeans. They have begun to understand that the increase in the western part of Europe of the already ample arsenal of nuclear weapons is having the result that power over their own life is slipping from their hands. The peoples of Europe are resisting the harmful policy of the undermining of detente. The point is that Europe ripened earlier than other regions for detente, experienced its fruits earlier than the others, and they proved to be especially beneficial for it.

The Soviet public will henceforth promote in every possible way the unity of all the progressive political and public forces in the world, who think realistically and are disposed in favor of detente and cooperation. We realize the importance of the work in this direction. The conference of secretaries of the central committees of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries, which was held on 11-12 July in Prague, stressed, in particular, readiness for an active political dialogue and cooperation with the socialist and social democratic parties and with various sociopolitical forces in the ranks of the antiwar, antimissile movement.

Now more than ever it would be necessary for all political and social forces, all parliaments and governments, the world public at large and all sensible people to unite their efforts for the purposes of the preservation and strengthening of peace, the curbing of the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and the normalization of international relations.

Next year the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism will be widely celebrated. The approach of this significant, glorious date is forcing all of us to seriously interpret once again the historical lessons of World War II and the means of preserving peace in the new, in many ways disturbing and unfavorable situation, which has been created through the fault of militaristic and imperialist forces. The anniversary of the victory over fascism should also serve as a good warning for all the forces, which are nurturing plans of revenge or the revision of the postwar peaceful arrangement in Europe.

In this connection I would like to recall the decision of the council of the West European alliance, which was adopted at the request of the FRG Government, on the repeal of the ban, which was established for the FRG in accordance with international agreements, on the production of bombardment aviation for strategic purposes, as well as long-range missiles.

Thus, it is stated in the Soviet Memorandum of 10 July of this year, in spite of international agreements and decisions the FRG is obtaining the opportunity for the development and deployment of its own long-range offensive arms, which are capable of threatening the security of not only neighboring states, but also states far from it. The Soviet Union believes that in conformity with the Potsdam Agreement, the Moscow Treaty and the Helsinki Final Act the duty of the FRG Government is to promote not the aggravation, but the decrease of military confrontation in Europe, not the arms race, but disarmament.

The reality of our times and the positive trends of international development convincingly show that the 1970's, which passed under the sign of detente, were not, as some imperialist figures claim, a chance episode in the difficult history of mankind. No, the policy of detente is by no means a passed stage. The future belongs to it. The cause of Helsinki had and will have a profound influence of the vitally important problems of the present. The cause of Helsinki will live, and the first guarantee of this is the consistent, dynamic policy of the CPSU and its Central Committee, which serves as an example of devotion to the Helsinki Final Act and a guarantee of success of the struggle of peace-loving forces for a lasting peace in Europe and throughout the world.

7807

CSO: 1807/311

INTERNATIONAL

MUBARAK POLICIES SEEN AS ATTEMPT TO DISAVOW AL-SADAT LEGACY

LD262339 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1530 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] The signs of renewal which have lately emerged in political life in Egypt have not escaped the attention of observers. The present leadership has taken some measures to distance itself from the policy of President al-Sadat which has brought the country to the morass of the Camp David accords and condemned it to semi-isolation at the Arab level. It must be said that the sedate and reasonable policy in many fields followed by President Husni Mubarak differs greatly from the policy of maneuvering and trickery which was pursued by al-Sadat. It is true that the discussion these days is not centered on the direct [word indistinct] of the miserable legacy left to Egypt by al-Sadat, but what is no longer disputed is the eagerness of the new leadership in Egypt to follow a more independent policy aimed at rapprochement with Arab countries and the widening of political and economic cooperation with the countries of the socialist alliance. Perhaps the most important change in the government and party apparatus in Egypt took place last May, that is, on the eve of the parliamentary elections. Also, important changes took place inside the ruling National Democratic Party itself. It is known that this party used to adopt al-Sadat's policy in his capacity as a spiritual father to it. And even after the death of al-Sadat this party was very eager to impose his policy on the new president. Thus many were surprised when the National Democratic Party published its political platform on the eve of the parliamentary elections. They were even more surprised when they read the party's candidates list which included about 40 percent new political faces. Many of those on whom al-Sadat used to rely have disappeared from the political arena. What is extremely significant is that the electioneering statements by some party activists contained a recognition of the contribution of the first Egyptian President Jamal 'Abd-al-Nasir of Egypt's revolutionary procession. All this on top of the exclusion of some articles of the party's elections platform pertaining to al-Sadat's 15 May corrective revolution, which in fact was no more than a political coup d'etat hostile to the 23 July revolution, Camp David and the peace treaty with Israel have stirred up much comment in the Egyptian public opinion and indicated once again the unpopularity of al-Sadat's policy in Egyptian political circles. On 28 September Egypt celebrates the 14th anniversary of the death of its first President Jamal 'Abd-al-Nasir, the man whose name has become a symbol for the achievements of Egypt in the era of independence, beginning with winning the leadership of the Arab National

Movement, its firm confrontation of the challenges of imperialism, Zionism and reaction and ending with the important social and economic reforms carried out in the country during the era of Jamal 'Abd-al-Nasir, and above all no doubt, the agrarian reform, the building of the public sector, the industrialization of the country and the attempts to achieve a just distribution of the national income. Also this month has seen important moves in Egyptian-Soviet relations. Cairo and Moscow exchanged ambassadors after the freezing of the traditional relations between the two countries as a result of al-Sadat's policy, relations which remained frozen for years. Now matters have returned to their traditional course and natural diplomatic relations have been restored, economic contacts have been revived, and political consultations on matters of common interest have been resumed, which indicates once again that the wind of change in Egypt is getting stronger.

CSO: 4404/9

INTERNATIONAL

WESTERN RADIO ROCK MUSIC BROADCASTS 'LEAD TO MORAL DEGRADATION'

PM211157 Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 84 p 4

[Article by Yu. Filinov: "The Rock and Roll Barbarossa"]

[Excerpts] There are, on average, up to 10 hours of specialized [foreign] music broadcasts a day to Soviet territory, 99 percent of which consist of jazz, pop, and rock music. It is an interesting fact that only the BBC, Voice of America, and Deutsche Welle transmit their programs completely "officially" with Russian language commentaries. The remainder are broadcast in different languages by radio stations and certain transmitters which often do not use a call sign. Although it is no longer any secret that both official and unofficial transmitters are used by the Western secret services. You have probably chanced upon music programs which arrive unannounced and suddenly disappear from the air waves. This is a kind of "beacon" calling people toward the radio station in question. The music lover tries to find the tune but instead comes across the voice of the music program presenter, who says:

"There are dozens of groups nowadays which, in terms of rock and roll concepts, are full of 'senile old men.' But the 'Black Sabbath' sound goes on (a reference to the British group Black Sabbath). The metal continues to seethe in their forges, the lining of their furnaces has not cracked, and their musical convertors and Bessemers are still spitting out deafening shafts of musical sparks. We wish the veterans of the rock music business a few more metallic outpourings before their time is up, because life has clearly shown that mankind needs heavy metal."

The presenter of the program "for young listeners in the Soviet Union who worship rock and pop music," a certain Seva Novgorodtsev of the BBC's Russian Service, is talking about "heavy metal"--a brand of Western pop music characterized by pathological aggressiveness in its performance and by primitivism. It is not worthwhile enlarging upon this man, who has betrayed the motherland. He was described vividly and eloquently enough in an article entitled "Who Is He?" in the ninth issue of the journal ROVESNIK in 1982. This renegade tries with might and main to foist on his listeners a conflict of aesthetic tastes and doubt as to the existence of moral norms. Gradually a certain stereotyped appreciation is imposed: We alone have music worthy of you, the young. Only the West brings progress to all mankind. They do not understand you "over there," but we do.

It must be said that the Western radio services' announcers do their utmost to earn their pieces of silver, flirting with their listeners and even fawning on them. The chatty, friendly manner, the supposed youth slang, the "confidential" familiarity... These are the methods, the "skeleton key" which wins adolescents' trust. All this, of course, is larded with large helpings of slander. And sometimes, unfortunately, these broadcasts hit their mark. They are heard by young people who have still not formed their own opinion about life, including music, and who state: "Only rock music deserves to exist, the rest should be thrown on the scrap heap."

The implantation of complete social and political passivity, indifference to the most acute problems of the present day, and the cult of the "good life"--these are the basic postulates of Western propaganda. Recently, however, the flaunting of "absolute apoliticalness" has been replaced with increasing frequency by anticommunist attacks.

The U.S. magazine SATURDAY REVIEW, loudly proclaiming a music campaign against the socialist countries, drew a comparison with the fascist plan for the treacherous attack on the Soviet Union: "Operation 'Rock and Roll Barbarossa' has begun."

"Inspired" by this propaganda "material," British DJ Kenny Everett issued a heart-rending appeal during a music program to "bomb Russia first!" Clearly, the example of the American General Forrestal, the paranoid schizophrenic who threw himself from the 10th floor of a New York hotel crying "The Russians are coming!", has transferred from the realm of politics to that of pop music.

While lamenting the "tendentiousness" of the Soviet press, Novgorodtsev and his ilk try, of course, to pose as objective judges of music. In fact, the programs aimed at the USSR are very clearly inclined toward aggressive, brash, pernicious music accompanied by anti-Soviet jibes. Many of the most popular foreign performers, who do not fit into this category, are completely ignored there, and instead you get an abundance of third-rate "heavy metal." Questions of music and its quality come a pathetic last in the radio propagandists' list of priorities.

The story of the group Clarion Call, which has been extolled by Seva Novgorodtsev, is a noteworthy one. In its native Leningrad the group was not popular: the musicians played badly and their ideas were derivative. The group's leader, Aleksandr Barinov, decided to "make his name" and wrote a series of songs on a religious theme. A tape of them was sent to the BBC. And then Seva Novgorodtsev enthusiastically passed off this wretched music with its pathetic lyrics as the greatest achievement in the sphere of music. Well, if you pay people to come up with nonsense, they will continue to do so forever. That is what is expected from our music by the "prophets" of the musical air waves, the advocates of the "theme of alcohol," barefaced loutishness, hooliganism, and enthusiastic description of "la dolce vita," finishing up, as we have seen, with flagrant religious propaganda... And those people who fall for this bait are playing into the hands of our ideological opponents, do harm to Soviet young people's music, and sow in immature minds the poisonous seeds of a way of life alien to our society.

A culture which expounds primitive pleasures, amusements, and political passivity and offers only the illusion of knowledge instead of the genuine article is unacceptable to us Soviet people. It is a culture which leads, in brief, to moral degradation. And thus, while carrying out consistent work in young people's aesthetic education, it should never be forgotten that this work must always be based on civic-mindedness and the norms of the Soviet way of life. And this requires from us all the most vigorous attitude to Western propaganda's musical intrigues, their exposure, and an offensive against them.

CSO: 1807/1

SCIENTISTS DESCRIBES NUCLEAR WINTER EFFECTS

Moscow XX CENTURY AND PEACE in English No 8, Aug 84 pp 12-15

[Text]

One of the tasks set for itself by the organization, Scientists in the Struggle for Peace, Against Nuclear Threat, is to inform the broad public on the possible consequences of a global nuclear missile encounter. Many events cannot simply be predicted but science knew something for sure including the irreversible climatic deformations. Below is an interview of our correspondent with the leading expert in this field Vladimir ALEXANDROV, Candidate of Sciences.

The latest research of Soviet and American scientists on climatic consequences of nuclear war has produced gloomy results. From the very beginning you have taken a heavy moral burden to investigate the phenomenon which must never happen...

It mustn't happen. But we also mustn't underestimate the danger which threatens us. In the course of our work we arrived to the unanimous conclusion that in case of nuclear war mankind will have no chances to survive. The employment of nuclear weapons will lead, in addition, to climatic catastrophe. What will it be like? At present the huge flow of sun's energy penetrates the earth's atmosphere practically freely, reflects in the form of infra-red irradiation and is absorbed by the atmosphere warming it. It was found out that fire tornadoes will appear engulfing vast territory as a result of nuclear explosions. That will lead to the formation of a colossal amount of submicro-particles of carbon. The circulation system in the atmosphere will undergo a complete change, powerful air flow will appear which will cover the whole planet as smoke screen. As a result, the radiation balance of the planet will be disturbed and global changes in the climate will take place which will be many times more dangerous for life than direct effects of nuclear attack—shock wave, thermal radiation and radiation.

The temperature will quickly drop by about 50°C. It will drop below zero all over the world and such condition will last for a year at least. "Nuclear winter" will come. According to the calculations it will occur in about a week after the last nuclear explosion. The dark will set in on earth. Burning cities and forests will turn into hundreds of millions of tons of burnt waste, ashes and soot. All that will be raised by air flows into the atmosphere turning it impenetrable for the sun rays. And the sky will burn inside out, if it is possible to say so. It will be hot above (at an altitude of 10 to 15 km—up to 100°C) and cold below. It will be the beginning of an ecological catastrophe.

"Nuclear winter" will entail an avalanche of disastrous after-effects. Huge temperature contrasts, which will appear between the land and the World Ocean (the ocean possesses enormous thermal energy and the air above it will be cooling down much slower), will bring about fierce tornadoes along the coasts which will surpass all those which are known now. Life in the littoral zone will be fully destroyed. As a result of the changes which will occur in the atmosphere, the hydrological cycle will be disturbed and severe drought will take place on all the continents shrouded with cold. The survived living will be destroyed by frost. All those survived the cold will die of thirst. The flora will also be

destroyed. The so-called "shock cooling of forests" will occur. It will be especially disastrous to the tropical and subtropical vegetable kingdom. Tropical forests will die instantly because they can live only within a very narrow definite temperature and illumination range. Forests will disappear and all living begin suffocating.

Suppose though that some will survive, say, in super bunkers and in half a year or a year will come onto the surface. What will they find there?

Desert. Energy balance of the nature will radically change. A new ice period will begin most likely. Further, according to our calculations several months after nuclear conflict the atmosphere over the largest mountain ranges such as the Tibet, the Cordilleras, the Andes, where the majority of glaciers and huge snow masses are situated, will get so hot that enormous water flows will fall on the continents. Deluges and severe frosts. In addition, in many cases the temperatures below zero will mean the lack of fresh water. The soil will freeze through about a metre. Fuel reserves for smelting the ice cover will last for a short time. The level of radioactivity will remain very high. The survivors will meet a new, alien and absolutely hostile to everything living, world.

Why is it today that science speaks so seriously and well-reasonably about the suicidal consequences of nuclear conflict? Tests of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere started before 1963 and climatic consequences could attract scientists' attention already then, don't they?

First, all nuclear tests in the atmosphere were carried out in different times during many years and since they were carried out over deserts, coral atolls and tundra they didn't cause fires. Besides, the hypothesis on the collision of the Earth with an asteroid, which took place about 65 million years ago, was framed relatively recently. The sharp cooling occurred on the planet which resulted in mass death of animals including dinosaurs. 90 per cent of animal kingdom died out.

Till now some consider nuclear weapons to be explosives of higher power. That is the fatal error. An explosion of modern arsenals is out of compare with an asteroid collision with all ensuing consequences. There mustn't be any illusions here although they are stubbornly supported. For example, all the scenarios of a nuclear conflict are intended for the Northern Hemisphere thus giving hope that another part of earth will become a refuge for the survivors. We and the American specialists from the National Centre for Atmospheric Research, headed by Steve

Schneider, and Professor Carl Sagan from Cornell University say that this is utopia. We used the model of dust storms taking place on the Mars to prove such assertion because this model is the most investigated one for today. The dust sheet which usually rises at the beginning of summer shrouds all the planet during ten days. The surface gets cold sharply, the atmosphere grows warm and its circulation pattern changes. In case of a conflict the similar situation will also arise on earth. But it will be much worse.

Even a local conflict, say in Europe, will inflict an irreparable damage to the countries of all continents. For example, India, Brazil, Nigeria or Indonesia can be annihilated even if no bombs fell on their territories. That is clearly stated in the summary document adopted by the participants in the scientific symposium on climatic consequences of nuclear war which had taken place in the Pontifical Academy of Sciences in Vatican this year.

As is known, you have investigated two limiting variants of a nuclear conflict—minimum and maximum. What are the results?

In both cases the cooling effect of the planet is the same. The difference is only in time. At maximum, the cold will last for a year, at minimum, for two or three months. It's a small comfort.

Well, how objective are the results of your work and how does the public respond to it?

The United States has carried out an independent research but it used different methods. That problem was also dealt with by a well-known West German specialist in chemistry and physics of the atmosphere Paul Krutzen, English physicist Professor Josef Rotblat and others. All of us have come to the same conclusions. The only difference was in details.

As for the relation of the common people to our forecasts, I think the time is needed to understand the real threat. We don't count on an immediate insight. Man is used to believe in "happy end" rather than in hopeless future. Some people are sceptical about our research. They say that nobody can make a precise weather forecast and you are speaking about the climate. But specialists know that it is more difficult to forecast insignificant weather deviations and periods. The other matter is the climate. The scope of a possible calamity, determined by scientists in many countries, is real. There's only one conclusion—in case of a nuclear conflict, our world will transfer to a new ecological condition. There will be no place for the man in it.

Interviewed by V. BOGDANOV

INTERNATIONAL

ETHIOPIAN DOMESTIC POLICIES LAUDED ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

Socialist Orientation Praised

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 12 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by N. Gavrillov]

[Text] "The history of my country extends far back thousands of years," writes Assefa Gebre, general secretary of the Union of Writers of Socialist Ethiopia, "but its most wonderful pages are being written today." The essence of the changes that are occurring in this ancient African country is reflected in these lines.

Having deposed the hated regime of the "king of kings," as the overthrown emperor Haile Selassie called himself, the Ethiopian people set out on the path of socialist orientation. For a long time, the imperialist circles had regarded imperial Ethiopia as a reliable barrier on the road to dissemination of ideas of democracy and socialism in Africa. There were grounds for this. Political parties, trade unions and social organizations were forbidden in the country. It seemed as though the established order in Ethiopia was not susceptible to change. But the triumphal procession of revolution overturned these conceptions.

The specific character of the Ethiopian revolution was the leadership of the movement by the military (primarily representatives of middle-level officers' and soldiers' ranks). Arising within the leading military-political center - the coordinating committee of the armed forces (later, the Temporary Military Administration Council - VVAS) - the revolutionary-democratic main body, headed by Mengistu Haile Mariam, proved to be authoritative and united; it ensured the forward development of the revolution.

Today, the Ethiopian people are summing up the results. Land reform had the most important significance. Before the revolution, Ethiopia was reminiscent of a medieval society. In 10 out of the country's 14 provinces, all the arable land belonged to 65 families close to the emperor. 85 percent of the population were peasants who worked for their masters. The peasants gave them more than half of the harvest as land lease payment.

With passage of the decree on land nationalization in March 1975, a new epoch began in the Ethiopian countryside. "It is as though we have been

reborn," said the peasants. There was no exaggeration in these words. Every peasant family received land at its disposal. The land lease debts were cancelled. A large role in the progressive reforms carried out in the countryside and in the political education of the peasantry was played by the establishment of peasant associations after the revolution. There are now about 27,000 of these and they unite 7 million people. The government, in every way possible, supports the establishment of cooperatives and state farms in order to give the peasants the possibility of utilizing modern means of production, increasing labor productivity and, in this way, accelerating the rise of agriculture.

The revolution has also brought many other social gains to the workers of Ethiopia: the public health system is developing, the working day has been reduced to 8 hours, all workers are granted an annual paid vacation, the retirement age has been established at 55 years, women have received the right to a 45 day maternity leave, etc.

The achievements of the Ethiopian people would undoubtedly have been greater had it not been for the encroachments on the gains of the revolution by external enemies and internal counter-revolutionaries. In July 1977, Ethiopia was subjected to a military attack by Somalia. It was inspired by imperialism, which counted on overthrowing the progressive regime. The difficult battle lasted eight months, during which time the revolutionary people, with the help of their friends and allies, defended the integrity and sovereignty of their native land. A great deal of strength was required to suppress the separatist groups in the north of Ethiopia.

The Ethiopian people naturally connects the success of the struggle to transform the country on socialist principles with the coming into being of a vanguard ruling party led in its activity by Marxist-Leninist teachings. The systematic preparation for its establishment began in 1979 when the Commission for Organization of the Party of Workers of Ethiopia (KOPTE) was formed. This process has now entered the final stage. At the last constituent congress, timed to coincide with the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the revolution, KOPTE was transformed into the Ethiopian Workers' Party (RPE).

Mengistu Haile Mariam was unanimously elected as general secretary of the RPE CC. In congratulations sent to him on this occasion by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, Mengistu Haile Mariam's great personal contribution to the creation of the RPE was noted. "Soviet communists," it says in the message, "know you as an ardent patriot, a steadfast and consistent fighter for national independence, social progress and peace on earth, and as a convinced advocate of the strengthening of Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation."

In the implementation of their plans, the Ethiopian people encounter immutable support from the Soviet Union. In accordance with the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation, concluded between our countries in November 1978, the USSR actively promotes the strengthening of the Ethiopian people's revolutionary achievements by rendering them comprehensive assistance. It is possible to meet graduates of the Bahar Dar Polytechnical Institute in

almost every industrial enterprise in the country. Established with the help of the USSR, it celebrated its twentieth anniversary last year. More than two thousand specialists have already left its halls. Soviet physicians are fulfilling a great and noble mission in Ethiopia. In the Soviet Red Cross hospital alone, active in Addis Ababa since 1947, more than three million patients have been received.

Fidel Castro has noted that the Ethiopian revolution is perhaps the most impressive achievement in Africa during recent years. It is impossible not to agree with this opinion. The Ethiopian people are celebrating the tenth anniversary of the revolution with a deep conviction of the correctness of their historic choice and with the firm intention of putting into practice the goals for constructing foundations of socialist society in the country.

Ethiopian Proletariat, USSR Contribute

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 12 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by A. Polikarpov]

[Excerpt] For a country as ancient as Ethiopia, with two thousand years of history, ten years is very little from the historical point of view. But with respect to the content and scale of changes in the life of the country and its people, it is a whole epoch.

After the overthrow of the feudal monarchist regime, the revolutionary authorities conducted radical reforms. Land ownership by landlords was abolished, cooperatives and state farms were organized everywhere, and large industrial enterprises and banks were nationalized.

These measures taken by the revolutionary authorities in the interests of the workers and for the improvement of their living conditions drew the broad masses to the side of the revolution. In both peaceful days and difficult years, when the fate of the revolution was being decided, the working class proved to be its steadfast and trustworthy defender. Even in the revolution's difficult period, the majority of the industrial enterprises continued to remain in operation, as the workers decisively stopped acts of economic sabotage and organized the protection of factories and plants.

Despite their youth and relatively small number (the majority of the Ethiopian population are peasants and the agrarian sector is still the foundation of the national economy), the Ethiopian proletariat makes an important contribution to economic construction. In fulfilling plans for the development of the economy, the labor collectives of the oil refining plant in As-saba, the textile factories in Asmara, Dire Dawa and Bahar Dar, the metal-ware factory in the capital and other enterprises have developed wide competition for socialist attitudes to work and for raising the quality of production output.

The Soviet Union and other socialist states are rendering material assistance in the establishment of modern industry and in the implementation of the 10-year plan for social and economic development (1984-1993).

Enriched by the experience of the great October socialist revolution and through the active support of the Soviet Union in building socialism, many countries have achieved independence and set out on the path of socialist development, said Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam in his report to the CC of the Commission for Organization of the Party of Workers of Ethiopia (KOPTE) at the constituent congress of the Ethiopian Workers' Party. The Ethiopian revolutionaries, having passed through the test of the past decade, are conscious of the immense importance of the assistance given by the world socialist system to the liberation movement of peoples who are striving to cast off the shackles of imperialism and to convert socialism into reality.

Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation, characterized as full-blooded and dynamic by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU CC and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, is developing successfully on the firm foundation of the 1978 Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Ethiopia and involves politics, economics and culture.

With the help of the Soviet Union, 40 objects are being built in Ethiopia, particularly those which promote the development of the country's agrarian sector, as well as the industrial and fuel and energy basis of the economy. Work has begun on the opening of 10,000 hectares of fallow land in Gambela. Soviet geologists are conducting prospecting work for gas and oil in Ogaden. The resolution of Ethiopia's fuel and energy problems will be assisted by increasing the capacities of an oil refining plant, built with Soviet help, in Assaba from 500,000 to 800,000 tons.

It is deeply symbolic that on the eve of the establishment in the country of the Ethiopian Workers' Party and the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the revolution, a tractor assembly plant in the city of Nazret, built with the assistance of Soviet specialists, was put into operation and the first Ethiopian tractors came off its conveyors. Its capacity is a thousand tractors per year. With the starting up of this enterprise, the foundation of a new sector has been marked - machine building.

Still another gift of labor was prepared for the jubilee of the revolution: the first cubic meters of concrete were set in the foundation of the dam of the future hydroelectric power station in Melka-Wakan, the largest one in the country, built with the assistance of the USSR.

Soviet specialists are thus working shoulder to shoulder with Ethiopian workers. In a short time, where welding and assembly work is taking place today, a body of plants and factories, dams and farms will grow - the new symbols of Soviet-Ethiopian friendship and fruitful cooperation.

12249

CSO: 1807/20

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

KAPITSA MEETS FRENCH DIPLOMATS--Paris, 28 Sep (TASS)-- On 27 and 28 September Soviet-French consultations took place in Paris. Participating on the Soviet side was Mikhail Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, and on the French side Francis Gutmann, secretary-general at the French Ministry of External Relations, and M. Combal, head of a department at the ministry. In the course of the consultations there was a detailed exchange of views on a number of important problems which were of interest to both sides concerning the situation in Asia. [Text] [LD291327 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1930 GMT 28 Sep 84]

CSO: 1807/31

NATIONAL

USSR DEPUTY CULTURE MINISTER ON THEATER'S IDEOLOGICAL ROLE

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 23 Aug 84 p 2

[Article by Ye. Zaytsev, USSR deputy minister of culture: "Responding to the Dictates of the Times"]

[Excerpts] A little more than a year has gone by since the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the decisions of which served as a powerful stimulus to the further development of art in a society of developed socialism. Last year was a full one for our theater. The theater's work in the past season came under the favorable influence of the positions and directives of the June and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. The decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Work of the Party Organization of the Belorussian State Academic Theater imeni Yanok Kupala" played an important role in the life of theater collectives. The Party decrees have stirred up the diverse activities of theaters and put the most urgent problems at the head of the list.

What now could be more important now than prevention of a nuclear catastrophe, the struggle of good and progress against evil and darkness, [the struggle of] spirituality and greed and the collision of an active social position with passivity and lack of principles? What could move and make the spectator glad more than the depiction of the happiness of creative labor? These problems are attaining increasing predominance today in the dramatic, musical-drama and children's theater repertoires.

The main desire of the theatre arts craftsmen has been to portray the creative enthusiasm of the Soviet individual in its complete fullness and power. Today, the stage pursues an intensive search for a hero--the active builder of life, affirming the greatness of our ideals and principles of our morality. Responding to the wishes of the times and bringing such a hero to the forefront of art, the Main Administration of Culture of Moscow Gorispolkom held a theatrical festival on the theme "The Image of the Contemporary Worker in Dramatic Art and the Theater. In the theatrical productions "We Conduct an Experiment" by V. Chernykh and M. Zakharov (Moscow Theater imeni Leninskiy Komsomol), "Risk" by V. Gurkin based on a work of O. Kuvayev ("The Contemporary") and in a number of others, the depiction of the individual in

contemporary production is far from being idealized and is closely connected to real life. The heroes of these production are people of conviction and strength with their eyes on tomorrow.

But the results of the festival do not only evoke joyful thoughts. Not every Moscow theater took part in it and in addition far from everyone of its participants succeeded in achieving substantive creative results. Attention is also drawn to something else. For the most part, the theaters showed adaptations of prose or turned to film scripts or to old plays. And where were the new works of playwrights in which the modern age would speak in full voice?

The experience of Moscow's theaters is not the only one that deserves attention. Collectives of many of the fraternal republics have come out with important initiatives. In the RSFSR, the festival "The Heroic Opening Up of Siberia and the Far East" was successfully held, making it possible for spectators to discover for themselves a entire range of new themes, conflicts and heroes. In the Ukraine, productions of works of young playwrights were performed. A festival of modern Soviet drama took place in Armenia. In Belorussia, thanks to the active cooperation of organs of culture and theaters with the republic's Writers Union, theater repertoires have been enriched with a number of significant productions.

During the past season, viewers displayed a special interest in theatrical Lenin lore and historical revolutionary problems. "We Will Beat Them So!" at the Moscow Academic Art Theater, "Reading Over Again...." at Leningrad's A.B.D.T. [not further identified] Theater imeni M. Gorkiy and "Revolutionary Etude" at Moscow Theater imeni Leninskiy Komsomol still provoke lively critical discussions among the public, while passing on from generation to generation the revolutionary and militant traditions of the people, the party and the state.

Today's alarming international situation has brought to life art works inculcating patriotism and internationalism in viewers, love for one's Motherland, readiness to stand up for its gains and a feeling of responsibility for the preservation of peace.

Hence the importance of works on international and military patriotic themes. The theaters of Moscow in cooperation with playwrights have created genuinely publicistic productions: "Agent 00" by G. Borovik (Theater imeni Mayakovskiy), "This Strange Russian" by V. Chichkov (Theater imeni Yermolova), "Monologue in a City Square" by G. Zubkov (New Dramatic Theater), "The Hostages of Henry Marlow" by V. Bolshakov (Theater imeni Gogol).

A very important progressive and thematic vein in the repertoire of the past season consisted of works on a military patriotic theme. "Star Showers" by O. Ioseliani at the Georgian Academic Theater imeni K. Mardzhanishvili, "Single Combat" by N. Matukovskiy at the Belorussian Academic Theater imeni Ya. Kolas, "Echo" by S. Mikhalkov and "The White Tent" by I. Stadnyuk at the TsATSA [not further identified]--these are the titles of only a few productions dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

The present repertoire is our common concern. It demands the untiring attention of everybody who takes part in theater work beginning with the initiative of the actual collectives and cultural organs locally to ministries of culture whose task includes coordination of efforts aimed at the creation of large-scale works concerning our contemporary life and its true hero--the working man. For this it is necessary to activate in every possible way the main levers in this matter, such levers as the system of state orders, further strengthening of contacts of cultural organs with the Writers Union and the holding of thematic competitions for the best plays and reviews of the best productions on the heroes of our day.

Last season, theaters continued to make active use of classics. Such productions as "Even a Wise Man Can Err" ["Na vsyakogo mudretsa dovol'no prostoty" (Malyy teatr), "The Golovlev Family" by M.Ye. Saltykov-Shchedrin (Moscow Academic Art Theater imeni M. Gorkiy), "The Cherry Orchard" by A.P. Chekhov (Moscow Theater of Satire), "Iblis" by G. Dzhabid (Azerbaijan Academic Theater imeni M. Azizbekov), "The Merchant of Venice" by W. Shakespeare (Sukhumi Georgian Dramatic Theater imeni K. Gamsakhurdii) became the object of serious attention by spectators and the press.

Unfortunately, in the interpretation of classics many costs are involved that cause universal uneasiness. Primitive productions are still to be found, constricting the richness of a work, or "additions" are made through directorial "innovations." Transpositions of text, ad-libbing speak not so much of boldness or striking individuality of the director as of a lack of taste or culture and of lack of social upbringing. Roles in classical plays are sometimes assigned to actors whose talent and inner or outer qualities fail to provide them with sufficient grounds for the creation of certain personages in the world's repertoire. Theaters and cultural organs should think of expanding the number of classical pieces produced.

Significant improvements have been noted in recent years in the organizational and production sphere of the work of theater collectives. Things are better in regard to actors' work load and fulfillment of plans by theaters. Still problems in both areas occur. The migration of actors from one theater to another has not been overcome. We do not mean that in such cases a claim should be made on the actor or the producer (both can be found at fault, as a rule both are) but rather that heads of theaters do not do everything possible to bring solidarity to the troupe and to improve the troupe's morale and work climate.

At the present time, the problem of next-generation producers is becoming quite acute. After all they are our chief reserve--those who tomorrow will have to take the torch from the hands of our glorious masters. There is no concealing that chief producers far from always look on without envy at the successes of the younger ones. Sometimes they even restrain their initiative.

Affiliates of theaters based at palaces of cultures are becoming a marked phenomenon of contemporary theatrical practice in cities and in the countryside. The same is true of small theaters. There where interested attention is given to these new forms of theatrical work and where demands are made on them by cultural organs, heads of theaters and public initiative, the

creative life of collectives, especially of the youth, become markedly more active. It is only necessary to make sure that the work of theatrical affiliates and small theaters does not become a secondary activity, that it is directed toward the search for that which is a basic and governing concern to the spectator today. Cultural organs must always keep this in mind.

Major and responsible tasks fall to the lot of criticism. At the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee it was emphasized that the chief methods of influencing artistic creativity must be Marxist-Leninist criticism, active, scrupulous and at the same time uncompromising toward what are ideologically alien and professionally weak works.

The state of affairs in theatrical criticism was discussed at a meeting of the Section of Theater Study and Theater Criticism of the USSR Ministry of Culture, the presidium of the All-Russian Theater Society and on pages of the journal TEATR and the almanac CONTEMPORARY DRAMA. The notorious bestowing of compliments [komplimentarnost'] is gradually disappearing from the pages of our press. But speaking candidly, there is still a lack of sober, analytical articles in which one feels not so much the connection of the author to the theater's collective or to the chief producer as with life and articles in which a high theoretical level is combined with a solid and active social position of the author.

It should be said that of late the function of theater critics has been increasingly assumed -- by spectators. Their numerous letters and the problems they touch upon in them show that today's spectator often approaches a great deal more strictly and with greater discrimination the works of art than some members of the art council, theater critics or personnel of cultural organs. Cultural organs and theater managers have to see in letters of spectators serious grounds for interference as they are dictated by the deep interest of workers in the further development of theatrical art and in raising its role in communist education of the people. Decisive measures must be taken without delay. There are numerous reasons of the utmost seriousness for this.

Although overall attendance of theatrical presentations compared to 1980 has increased by 5 million (true, the number of theaters has also increased) and the tendency is observed of an increase in the number of seats occupied in auditoriums at evening presentations (75 percent in 1983 compared to 70 percent in 1975), the general indicators should not push concrete problems into the background for us. Thus, the showing of theatrical presentations in the countryside was reduced 7 percent compared to 1975 (in Kazakh SSR their relative share in the total volume of theatrical presentations dropped from 43 to 36 percent, in Uzbek SSR--from 36 to 30 percent, in Ukrainian SSR--from 31 to 26 percent and in the RSFSR--from 32 to 27 percent). In more than 60 of the country's theaters, the number of seats occupied in auditoriums has not risen above half of the planned number (in Azerbaijan SSR, such theaters number 5 out of 14, in Kirgiz SSR--4 out of 7 and in Tajik SSR--3 out of 12). Auditoriums in the Tuva Republic Music and Drama Theater, Issyk-Kul Oblast Dramatic Theater imeni S. Seyfulin and the Komsomolsk-na-Amure Drama Theater are less than one-third full. The number of visits to theaters in Georgia and Kirgizia has dropped as a whole.

Ministers of culture of union republics and local cultural organs should together with theater managers thoroughly analyze the work of each collective for the purpose of ensuring in practice a radical improvement in the work of the remaining theaters.

Recently the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Culture examined the question of ideological educational work at the collective of the Academic Theater of Latvian SSR imeni Ya. Raynis in the light of the decisions of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Work of the Party Organization of the Belorussian State Academic Theater imeni Yanok Kupala. Inspired by party decrees, this theater achieved notable work results. The analysis they made graphically confirm the thought that the achievements of each theater collective are primarily connected to the existence in it of a clear-cut class position and are directed connected to effectiveness of internal ideological educational work. There is just one conclusion--we must organize work so that issues of forming a Marxist-Leninist world view are constantly maintained in the field of vision of ministries, cultural organs and institutions and party organizations of theaters.

We should determinedly seek new forms of work based on the accumulated experience of theatrical construction. Would it not be possible to try, of course in the way of an experiment to create united theater managements with unified artistic production shops and transport services, which are scattered today for the two or three theaters in a city, and small-capacity ones at that? Such a concentration of resources in our view would make it possible to make more efficient use of the creative resources of producers, theatrical artists and the entire group. By creating literature editorial departments from skilled specialists, it would be possibly to markedly improve the ties of theaters with dramatic art. It would be proper even now to begin working on plans of multifunctional theater buildings corresponding to the new requirements and conditions of the century to come there where new construction is beginning.

The craftsmen of the country's theatrical art are engaged in an intense creative search. They see their duty in comprehending the heroic past of our city and its dynamic present. They direct their art to people who today are laying the foundation for the coming 21st century. And they understand how great their responsibility is to contemporaries and their descendants. K.S. Stanislavskiy loved to repeat that the present is a transition from the past to the future. This movement has its own historical landmarks.

For this reason we are entering the new theatrical season with a special feeling. This will be the year of the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory, the year of completion of the 11th Five-Year Plan and the threshold to a most important event in the life of the party and the people--the 27th CPSU Congress. The masters of the stage and all our theater collectives must see as their civic and work duty being worthy of these memorable events and high tasks set before art by the party, the people and the times.

7697

CSO: 1800/523

NATIONAL

REGIONAL SYSTEMS FOR RURAL SOCIAL SERVICES URGED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by Prof V. Ostrovskiy, director, USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute for Socio-Economic Problems of Agricultural-Industrial Complex Development]

[Text] When you arrive at the village of General'skoye or Pushkinskoye settlement in Engel'skiy Rayon, Saratov Oblast, you feel as if you are in the future. They have built a model for the future. The architecture is original and here there are many comfortable homes, paved roads and sidewalks, gardens and streetlights, comfortable schools and clubs, spacious stores and apartment complexes.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government put a lot of effort into the village's social rebuilding. In connection with the working out and the implementation of the USSR Food Program, these tasks are considered as important as economics and technology. Now the appearance of tens of thousands of old villages is changing, and the network of medical, cultural, domestic and trade institutions is being improved and up-to-date plans are being made. The modern peasant's life style is changing.

Unfortunately, some of these complicated problems locally are frequently solved by trial and error methods which lead to great waste. It is necessary to develop scientifically well-founded regional systems of locating the spheres of production and cultural and domestic services in order to use the financial and material resources being allocated for village reconstruction rationally. As practice shows, in many of the country's rayons, there are still no such plans.

At the present time, the departmental approach impedes the complex solution of problems and leads to a dissipation of financial and material resources earmarked for housing and road construction, public health services, public education, culture and the village life. Village reconstruction requires a comprehensive system approach.

The results of our research from the Volga Region addresses the kind of role being played by the social infrastructure's rational distribution factor. Seventy-one percent of the people polled were dissatisfied with the work of social, cultural, and service institutions' work. Up to 45 percent were

forced to visit regional city-centers in order to make use of their services. This means that every day approximately 35,000-37,000 workers of Saratov Oblast were absent from work. The direct economic loss from such trips exceeds 145 million rubles a year locally.

As regards the cultural services, the important thing here is not so much the construction of new clubs, libraries, and movie theaters, as the improvement of their jobs and the stirring up of the spiritual creative power of the population itself. By our statistics, only 38.9 percent of the people polled gave a positive appraisal of the work of their cultural institutions.

Kolkhozes and sovkhoses are now using their own resources to build houses. But as research shows, the process of adapting in the new type settlements goes faster and has a stronger stabilizing influence if the construction of houses is done by enlisting the personal savings and participation of the population itself. But, this introduces substantial amendments to the plans created for the residential fund.

A serious obstacle to the complex solving of many social problems is the dissociation of scientific efforts. Often, important problems are investigated separately, not thoroughly, and, in addition, by different methods. It is not surprising that the results are difficult to compare.

The interdisciplinary dissociation, especially, is perceptibly affected. For example, without serious research conducted by sociologists, economists and demographers, long-range trends for settling in a new place and the siting of industrial enterprises in a village locality cannot be determined. In turn, the grounds for demographic policies and the appearance of factors which have an influence on divorce, birthrate, and migration are connected with a thorough understanding of the various strata of the village population, which no one is now seriously studying.

By way of illustration, in order to answer the question of how the village is to develop and accommodate the institutions and organizations of social, domestic and cultural spheres, one needs to know the needs of the local population and the typology of the village settlements of each region. This means again, a close union of the sociologists, psychologists, architects and planners. As the zonal conference held last year in Saratov on the problems of improving the region's planning showed, many unresolved questions remain.

An all-round program is needed for the elimination of separateness, duplication and superficiality, for raising the scientific level and the practical significance of recommendations and, for developing ideas for village social development under conditions of mature socialism and the peculiarities for its realization in the regions of the country. Such a program could become one of the basic complex themes in the 12th Five-Year Plan.

For this, it is necessary to overcome the interdisciplinary, and with it the departmental, separateness of the academic, vuz, and industry science. Up until now, this has not always been the case. For example, in Saratov there are many scientific establishments of different types and subordinations.

Each one makes a definite contribution to science and practice but various obstacles hinder uniting efforts for solving complex problems. One institute's work plan is approved in the RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Education, another in the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, a third in the VASKHNIL (The All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I Lenin) and a fourth in the USSR Academy of Sciences. One would think that the recently-created regional-coordination and scientific-methodological council of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Education would be able to eliminate these and many other obstacles in the way of combining the efforts of the academic, vuz, and industry science.

The success of the socio-economic research on village problems suffers in many ways from the fact that the collectives conducting them do not have a specific, interested client who would accept and put into practice the received results. The ties between the educational institutions and the planning and economic agencies at the center and those locally are sporadic.

The creation of these complex special programs, involving central and local planning and economic agencies will significantly increase the contribution by learned sociologists to village social reconstruction and the received results will be implemented faster.

9355

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NATIONAL

USEFULNESS OF HARVEST SELF HELP FROM CITY WORKERS DEBATED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by D. Novoplyanskiy: "Concerning the Potato: A Summary of Letters"]

[Text] Dear Editor! We, a plant director and a sovkhos director, jointly decided to express our opinions concerning the article "The Townspeople Have Arrived." Our communists and aktivs discussed that article, which was published in PRAVDA at the end of last year. What exactly were our conclusions?"

One must say, the readers' responses differed greatly. Some are urging that the experience of the kolkhozes and sovkhos which bring in their own harvest without help from the outside be disseminated more boldly: "It is time to reduce annually the work of the townspeople in the village in our Tul'skaya Oblast, following the example of Stavropol' and a number of Ukrainian oblasts. But I propose to compete [with them], not for the maximum number sent to the kolkhozes, but for their wise reduction." Others, the other way around, are convinced that, "the working participation of townspeople in haying and particularly in reaping, needs to be increased. And please, do not forget how healthy the limbering up is to the townspeople themselves - the physical work in the clean air, the fresh vegetables and the fresh milk."... A candidate of sciences, a docent, heading a student detachment in the harvest 3 years in succession, sums it up: "In my view, the real need for supervisory help will increase and we must train more people for it."

Such diverse points of view can be explained by local conditions and other reasons. But all the responses sent were unanimous in principle: It is necessary to improve and develop the cooperation of the town and village collectives. I. Agafonov, director of a steel-reinforced concrete construction and building components plant in Dushanbe, and K. Sharipov, director of the Sovkhos imeni Komintern in Leninskiy Rayon, TaSSR, devoted their letters to precisely this.

"The town's constant help to the village," they continue, "is a good tradition. However, shortages, defects and thoughtless diversion of workers from production cannot be tolerated. Everyone knows that there are no excess people in the enterprises. They also know that the townspeople's labor on the farm is most often used unproductively. What exactly are we suggesting? An

agreement concerning the cooperation of the town with the kolkhoz or sovkhoz. In particular, our work collectives, proceeding from practical circumstances and common interests, regularly conclude an agreement for 2-3 years. Such a procedure would permit any plant to define more accurately, in advance, how many people and precisely which specialties it is necessary to train. And, any sovkhoz would be able to determine beforehand where they will work and to calculate to which farm this help will be charged. Clear contractual conditions rule out the race for the number of townspeople... On many local farms, if one looks closely, there are enough people. Here on the sovkhoz imeni Komintern, we learned to gather the harvest with our own forces and not to require the arrival of plant workers. However, our friendship became firmly established and mutual help is developing. We are sending you a copy of the agreement."

The agreement has two short sections: "The Plant Commitments" and "The Sovkhoz Commitments." The workers quickly started a feed plant and turned to the firm at Gul'binst to build a bridge across the Kharangon River. Plant experts are helping to mechanize sovkhoz production and to release part of the people for other jobs. For its part, the sovkhoz aids the plant's secondary economy in the dining hall with the ever-plentiful radishes, cucumbers and all sorts of greens. In the vicinity of the shops, even in the workers' rest area, little trees grow - decorative and fruit trees and they grow them with the help of the sovkhoz horticulturists. The two directors' letter enumerates similar sorts of contacts - the working collectives took an ethical and financial interest in them.

E. Grishin, a Kharkov citizen, writes concerning how important such material incentives are. The factory sent him to "work on a farm" in one of the sovkhozes of Zolochevskiy Rayon. Somehow, there he got into a conversation on fishing with local inhabitants. That, he said openly, was painful:

"We were born and grew up in a village and we work in Kharkov, 50 km away. We get up at 3 a.m. and go to the station in any kind of weather - rain, slush and snow storms. We go from the village to the city and meet people who live in Kharkov who are rushing to our village. The sovkhoz patiently trains the arrivals to make hay and to weed, but everyone understands that a skilled worker and engineer is not as productive here as he would be in a plant. People look painfully at the obvious awkwardness and mismanagement and are convinced that such is to be tolerated for the last time. However, summer comes again and all continues as before..."

The letter's author was convinced that his interlocutor was right. And he recalls: in the neighboring villages there are now well-built houses, good stores and asphalt. Now and then people escape to the city because cases of callous attitudes toward people and unfair payment for work are encountered in the sovkhoz. But if there were more order and material incentive here, part of the local inhabitants would return to work in the village where they were born. Why exactly, are they so little concerned about this? Is it not because, since olden times, they have been convinced: the arrival of the people from Kharkov is guaranteed and their numbers are limitless?

Such a practice holds back farm labor production and impedes full utilization of the village's labor reserve and its equipment. Part of the responses were devoted to the further mechanization of vegetable and potato processing and harvesting. In a cold fall, in the mire and in the long dismal rains, there are few who take pleasure in the charms of village life. It is precisely at such inclement times that the townspeople have to carry out perhaps the most labor-consuming work. B. Tuchin's letter is characteristic:

"For about 15-20 years now, I have been going 'to the potato fields' every fall with worker friends from Pskov. More and more we see equipment in the fields. But what kind? It is potato diggers. During normal work, about 15 people, sometimes more, walk behind the 'digger' - they are picking tubers by hand, as though the work were mechanized. But in reality, the more such machines the kolkhoz receives, the more the townspeople are required for manual labor. Here is a picture from nature - eight diggers pass through the potato field - 'full mechanization.' But, nearly 200 of Pskov's citizens, divorced from production, follow behind the machines. It is exactly the same in other rayons of our oblasts. If one calculates how much less output the industrial enterprises get, how much time, power and health slips away in non-productive work, then the potato is like gold. Meanwhile, long ago, potato harvesting combines were developed in the country. Where are they? Why are they 'not moving' in the heavy damp soil? Is it possible that our designers and machine builders, who are giving the village so much of the power of modern machinery, cannot, after decades, reach the final solution of the potato 'problem?'

"Perhaps then, the agriculture machine-building enterprises require help. Perhaps with friendly efforts, the combine will finally succeed in getting out of the realm of a long-time promise and into our potato fields. I think that first of all, in exactly such urgent work, the city must help the village. And help even more."

PRAVDA reader V. Vlasovets sent the Tashkent local newspaper which published the answers of the director of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences' Institute for Experimental Plant Biology, Doctor of Biological Sciences D. Musayev, on the question of lectures. The scientist explains: "Unfortunately, the existing cotton-picking machines, to a significant degree, decreases fiber quality. Therefore, we cannot harvest the entire crop with machines." Further, the hope was expressed that the job will finally be finished on a machine which does not worsen the fibers' quality and the villagers will get the possibility of harvesting the whole crop without enlisting the aid of the townspeople.

We may ask: is not the work too dragged out on the cotton-picking machine? Is that not why they put up with such a situation in Uzbekistan when, from year to year, they allow to be sent "to the potato fields" as many citizens of Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara and other cities as is desired?

It is no longer possible to reconcile oneself with the facts of a careless attitude toward the arrivals, their lives and nutrition. The readers propose imposing a very severe penalty for the neglect of the peoples' needs and that townspeople not be sent to farms where normal living conditions have not been established for them.

A significant part of the letters condemn voluntary "mobilizations" with no plans whatever envisaged. Some local agencies, from time to time, acknowledge that it is necessary to build the industrial enterprises' relations with the villages on an economic basis but that rush work is intolerable here. Then, these very same agencies, as if canceling their own decisions, announce the next all-hands job and heap the strictest of controls on the plant workers. Then they send to the village previously untrained people really needed by the farms; but it does not matter who gets sent, as long as they send more.

Is there much benefit from such "special" ostentatious help? A. Shlyakhov believes there is little: "They collect us and dispatch us with lightning speed, as if there were a natural calamity at the kolkhoz. But there, a two and one-half hour wait occurs while they catch a breath of fresh air and prepare the plots. For about 40 minutes, we picked carrots and after we finished digging out the rows, we again had to sit and wait. The trip turned into an outing and a picnic and some were busy selecting vegetables for themselves." A woman reader, P. Agapova, from Voroshilovgrad, reflected on the reasons for similar costs in the large highly-important work of supervisory help to the village.

"The first reason is the fact that a plant and an institute cough up the money, but the townspeople's help to the kolkhoz is practically free. Therefore, the chairman does not give much thought to whether, in reality, he needs the people. To him, it is important to accommodate them any way he can, and - he is absolutely sure - perhaps 100 or, perhaps 300 will arrive. There can be no speeches there about the judicious utilization of such generous help. Before accepting, shall we say, seven moonlighters, the kolkhoz weighs all the 'pros' and 'cons' - after all, they will have to pay. Another matter is the hundreds of townpeople - the obligations to them are minimal."

Readers recognize that, in many of the country's rayons, the village cannot do without seasonal workers. How to organize the influx of seasonal workers wisely? Perhaps, through the activities of a work-arrangement bureau creating special detachments in charge of directing the seasonal workers - students, vacationers, pensioners trained for feasible work and the other volunteers - at the request of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. It appears such a proposal would be worth looking at attentively.

The struggle for the fulfillment of the production program is a common task for the entire people. The traditional friendship between the city and the village grows and is cultivated in this struggle. It is varied. It demands thoughtful organizational work, further strengthening of state and labor discipline, and active measures for the decrease of manual labor in the fields and on the farms. Thousands of townspeople are trained to help the kolkhozes and sovkhoses wherever it is required. And the readers' letters are filled with a yearning to make this help more organized, productive, thoughtful and really of valuable.

NATIONAL

THEORY OF IDEOLOGICAL CONTROL OF NATURAL SCIENCE EXAMINED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 84 pp 2-3

[Article by Yu. Zhdanov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "Philosophical Problems of Contemporary Natural Science"]

[Text] The basis of the present scientific-technical revolution is the unprecedented rapid development of natural science. Whereas in the beginning of the century, this process primarily encompassed physics, today the invigorating effect of renewal is being experienced by all spheres of the sciences dealing with nature. The growing knowledge reveals an increasingly majestic picture of the inner structure of matter. Only recently protons, neutrons, electrons, mesons, neutrinos and photons were included in the original building blocks of matter. And now a new breakthrough: many of them have been discovered to be constructed in an extremely complex manner from quarks and gluons, the number of which today is also growing, and their elementary nature is likewise subject to doubt. On the other hand, a unified system is being formed of what previously seemed to be disconnected forces of nature that encompassed gravitational, electromagnetic and strong and weak interactions.

A real revolution is raging at the other end of the metric scale: the traditional world of stars has turned out to be an arena of gigantic processes of evolution of matter, forming of galaxies, interstellar clouds, an arena of catastrophic transformations and almost fantastic objects such as quasars and pulsars. The development of space exploration, started by the Soviet launching of the earth's first satellite and Gagarin's flight, has brought about a qualitatively new stage in the progress of planetology and in the study of the moon, Venus, Mars and the large planets of the solar system and their satellites.

Achievements in organic and bioorganic chemistry, biophysics and biochemistry and molecular biology and genetics have made it possible to make a strategic breakthrough into the essence of life. Lenin's prediction has been completely confirmed: "The mind of man has opened much that is marvelous in nature and will open up still more, increasing thereby his power over it, but this does not mean that nature is the creation of our mind or of an abstract mind..." (Complete Works, Vol 18, p 298).

Under these conditions, the need becomes more urgent for a close union between natural science and the advanced philosophy of dialectical materialism. This union must be based on a right understanding of the functions, tasks and possibilities of each side. History has shown the untenability of the claims of some philosophers "in the name of dialectical materials to blow up and even to reject on the basis of wrongly understood philosophical achievements in the field of genetics, cybernetics, relativity theory and quantum mechanics and quantum chemistry. Natural science cannot do without the theoretical generalization experience, and the task of philosophers is to help it in this. At the same time philosophy itself should be understood not as the soaring of general abstractions in a vacuum but in the spirit of Marx and Lenin: as a truly reliable theory of concrete phenomena and processes, as a means not only of cognition but also of practical transformation of reality. Such an attitude toward theory is alien to scholasticism and dogmatism and stems from the demands made on science in the decisions of the 26th party congress and the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

1. If we try to establish a basis for the gripping successes of the newest natural science, we find that it lies in the experimental methods of research that have revolutionized science. Once the great physiologist Pavlov stated that science moves in spurts that provide the method for it. Actually, what would the modern physics of elementary particles be if methods had not been developed of accelerating and registering them? What would modern biochemistry be if methods had not been created of X-ray analysis of molecules, chromatography, electrophoresis and tagged atoms. What would modern astrophysics be if the methods of radioastronomy and registering of X-ray, infrared, ultraviolet, gamma and neutrino radiations had not been developed?

Method is not simply an experimental technique. It is a means of investigating the internal nature of an object.

Lengthy experience with the method of observation and external contemplation has given rise among many natural scientists to the idea that this is an adequate means for understanding nature. The notion of a gnosiological paradise has developed, where everything is cognized through contemplation while change in an object is cognized with the aid of tool-assisted activity in the process of labor or, what amounts to the same thing, the application of instruments in the course of an experiment are equivalent to the downfall of cognition.

As Lenin pointed out, the decisive arguments against agnosticism were advanced by Hegel, who was a resolute enemy of instrumental agnosticism. Here is the development of his arguments: if cognition is a tool for mastery of nature, then it immediately becomes evident that the employment of the tool for

something does not leave it in the form in which it exists by itself but changes it. That means that we are putting into operation an agent which opposes its aim; in such a case, the absurdity is that we in general make use of some agent.

The question is whether man has opened up or blocked the way to cognition of the world through the creation of instruments and experimental techniques. Adherents of agnosticism respond even now: he has blocked it. At the same time, the entire history of technology and science attests to the reverse. One can learn something sensible about any object only through the process of its interaction with another object, be it a tool of labor or an instrument, that is, in the course of change, transformation. If the object does not change, then nothing can be said about it.

At first glance, this is quite obvious. We, for example, study the sun or distant stars without in any way acting upon them. It should not, however, be forgotten that prior to looking at objects of the universe, science studied under laboratory conditions the properties of light, the special features of radiation and only later made use of this information for the cognition of extraterrestrial objects.

The experimental methods of modern science are the children of cognition and industry. Counter beam accelerators, synchrophasotrons, astrophysical observatories, radar stations, space capsules--these are entire knowledge-producing factories. The creation and maximally wide use of new methods of science has become today a field of competition and rivalry of leading countries and the nations of the entire world. Here one can in no way lag behind. So long as science moves with the aid of method, the problem of experimental level is growing today into a national one, inasmuch as it determines a country's scientific-technical potential.

2. The achievements of natural science would have been unthinkable without its organic fusion with the quantitative methods of modern mathematics. The results of using mathematics in all divisions of the natural sciences--from the physics of elementary particles and the origin of the visible universe to molecular biology and ecology--were brilliant. But even here methodological difficulties arise against the backdrop of the achievements.

The unexpected and at first glance initially not specified applicability of the laws of mathematics to the physical world confused many people. Individual theoreticians under the influence of these events began to ask themselves the question: was not Plato correct in his objective idealism? Actually, a certain mathematical apparatus is developed and it subsequently turns out that physical reality is subordinated to its conclusions and laws. But the idealistic conclusions were produced here only due to the ignorance of the nature of the concept, particularly the mathematical concept.

The materialist theory of cognition attests to the fact that in thinking there are no and there cannot be a content produced by relationships of objects of the external world not given to us initially in the form of sensation, feeling and practice.

Mathematical truths have an infinite nature, which is characteristic of any concept. Consequences of necessity follow from them which at first glance were not originally invested in them. With the aid of mathematical computations, the planet Neptune was discovered "at the stroke of a pen." This served as a confirmation of the power and universality of mathematical knowledge rather than the defeat of reason by blind intuition. The positron was discovered "by the stroke of a pen," although traces of its movement were first recorded in a Wilson chamber. These traces were not believed, being considered experimental mistakes. But theory turned out to be stronger than narrow empiricism. The laws of mathematics do not show the properties of the mind but rather the properties of all matter, including the mind. This is why these laws possess an objective content, this is why they possess a heuristic character, this is why it is possible to make a scientific forecast and prediction based on them, verifying them in subsequent practice.

Lenin once criticized the idealistic interpretation of mathematical knowledge. In his great work "Materialism and Empirical Criticism," he wrote: "a major success of natural science and the drawing closer to such uniform elements of matter whose laws of motion permit mathematical working, gives rise to neglect of matter by mathematicians. 'Matter disappears,' only equations remain. At a new stage of development and ostensibly in a new way, an old Kantian idea is produced: intelligence prescribes the laws of nature" (Vol 18, p 326).

Today natural science in cooperation with mathematics enriches such an important philosophical category as the concept of universal connection and interaction. We refer primarily to the development of a systems approach to the analysis of complex systems of any nature: from mechanical to ecological. At the same time, it becomes possible to provide a prediction of the behavior of a system on the basis of mathematical modeling and to work out methods of optimizing the operation of machines, mechanisms, electronic schemes and the behavior of the most complex ecological complexes.

Materialist dialectics have invariably insisted on the fact that mechanical causality is only one form of interconnection of objects of the world. The contemporary development of natural science has disclosed that "rigid" causal relationships of the dynamic type should be supplemented by relationships based on probabilities and statistical patterns successfully described by contemporary mathematicians with the means of statistical physics, thermodynamics, game theory and the like.

The emergence of cybernetics expanded still more ideas on causality, having added information transmission and management processes into the system of universal relationships. As our mathematician and specialist in mechanics A. Lyapunov has pointed out the specific character of controlled processes is characterized by the fact that the transmission of small masses or portions of energy produces effects consisting of the transformation or reworking of much larger masses and energies. With the growing complexity of material structure in the course of evolution, the role of such processes grows. Their importance is particularly significant in living nature and in society.

The achievements of modern information science have induced attempts to oppose matter with information. They say that nothing exists which cannot be reduced

to matter or energy; They are even attempting to depict the operation of "information fields" outside of matter and energy. The philosophical vulnerability of such arguments is that here the property, function and attribute of matter are presented as a certain independent substance rather than the property of organized matter.

Today mathematics fills and imbues with a rich content the law of transition of quantitative changes to qualitative ones. They applied to such difficult problems as the description of a qualitative jump and discontinuity of gradualness in the behavior of objects of nature. On this road, not only are conceptions of such a development as gradual evolution made obsolete but also discontinuous, explosive processes are theoretically comprehended. Phase transitions of substances, explosions of stars and sudden gene mutations are being subjected today to strict mathematical analysis. An entire branch of mathematics has been developed--the theory of catastrophes.

The successes of mathematical methods and related computer technology, information theory and cybernetics constitute the foundation of modern scientific-technical progress. Without this foundation, the development of robot equipment, automated control systems and the creation of ecological-economic complexes would be impossible. Recently, the party and the government adopted special measures for accelerating the development of this sphere of science and public technology. Each nation, in striving to be on the level of the highest achievements of civilization, must necessarily master quantitative mathematical methods not only for the purpose of scientific research but also for the everyday application by millions.

3. One should not forget, however, the natural limits of mathematical approaches, which are becoming visible there where one runs into contradictions, the birth of new qualities, or the history and evolution of natural objects. Here the level of cognition must of necessity be elevated to the methods of materialist dialectics as a general developmental theory.

Natural science, using analytical exarticulation and isolation methods, operates synthetically in equal measure, reproducing an object in its entirety, self-propulsion and history. Dialectics produce the methodological principles for the investigation of integrated self-controlling systems. Scientific philosophy teaches how to utilize concepts, definitions and categories that necessarily arise in the process of cognition. The job of philosophers is to teach this art to natural scientists. Lenin's "Philosophical Notebooks" contain in this regard a methodologically crucial conclusion: "It is very true and important--Engels used to repeat this more popularly when he wrote that natural scientists should know that the results of natural science are the substance of a concept, and the art of operating with concepts is not innate but is the result of 2,000 years of development of natural science and philosophy" (Vol 29, p 236).

Physicists as whole are moving away from visual contemplation, from sensory ideas toward thinking in the form of concepts which are deprived of visibility. Contrary to the assertion of the agnostics, such a transition does not mean a

departure from nature, nor the rejection of its cognition, but rather an approach to true knowledge, inasmuch as sensory certainty possesses only the appearance of true reliability.

Today natural science is successfully mastering the dialectics of such categories as the finite and infinite in the examination of the evolution of an expanding universe, the part and the whole in the theory of elementary and subelementary particles, possibility and reality in describing the birth of virtual particles in a physical vacuum and so on.

The dialectics of development and change are intruding into the holy of holies of natural science: into the sphere of our present understanding of the laws of nature. We are not referring to the subjectivistic denial of laws and patterns in nature but to the determination of the sphere of operation and the historical character of the laws.

Contemporary science is accepting increasingly more fully and richly the philosophical idea of unity of the world, which is embodied in its materiality. Those times have receded into the past when the transformation of matter into radiation, or into a field seemed to mechanistic natural science to be the downfall of materialism. Today it is clear that matter can be in the form of particles or a field. They are usually inseparably interconnected and transform into one another.

4. The philosophical problems of contemporary natural science are not limited by gnosiology or methodology. The natural science experimentalist is not a simple organ or tool of his profession but a subject, a member of society. He cannot exist outside of society; he cannot live without its needs, joys and frustrations. Only the world view of dialectical materialism provides him with a proper and reliable guideline in the complex system of world problems of a social, economic, political, moral and ideological character.

Historically, natural science has won for itself the right to free investigation in the struggle with extrascientific and nonscientific forms of ideology, first of all with religion and its morality. The progressive requirement of independence of scientific conclusions of ethical and moral valuations and requirements has developed on this basis. But this requirement does not extend to the scientist. If it be admitted that truth is found outside of morality, then the conclusion should be made that morality is outside of truth. Then the scientist should also be placed outside of moral valuations and requirements, which plays into the hand of only reactionary, antihumane forces. The real feat of natural scientists from Galileo to Einstein, from Faraday to Vernadskiy attests to one thing; progressive natural science has always rested on a humanist foundation, determining the solution of three problems; to cognize truth, to carry the light of knowledge to the masses and to help people in the solution of practical life problems.

For the ideologues of contemporary imperialist bourgeoisie, it is important to free the scientist from moral evaluations of his activity so that in his work he would submissively obey the class aims of the bourgeoisie and closed his

eyes to antihumane use of science, to the transformation of knowledge under the conditions of capitalism from a constructive force into a destructive force and into a source of threat to the existence of mankind and life itself on Earth.

Defects in philosophical thinking push some scientists into false conclusions concerning nature and the nature of man, which contributes to the validation of bourgeois, antihumane views. The biochemist M. Kelvin at one time wrote: "The ideas introduced by science have reduced man in the universe from a central to a subordinate place at least from the point of view of matter and energy."

The philosophical inexperience of the scientist (secured by class interest) here lies in the inability to handle the concepts. Actually, from the point of view of a "concept", man has ceased to be the center of the universe since the naive anthropocentric, geocentric and heliocentric pictures of the world collapsed one after another. But from the point of view of a scientific concept of the nature of man, the situation is quite different. The social form of movement of matter and man's intellect constitute the highest level of development of matter, the result of a grandiose cosmic process, the emergence of nature from the kingdom of necessity to the kingdom of freedom, the crowning point of evolution. The nature of man is cognized not from positions of its live weight or muscular force, but along the paths of development of the concept of society, intelligence, freedom.

A philosophical interpretation of scientific activity from the point of view of the concept of the nature of man and his essence obliges us to make other, consistently logical conclusions. If the social relations of the exploiters' system and bourgeois ownership transform any scientific specialty into a source of destructive forces, into a threat to society and life, then the scientist's thinking is obliged to break through the framework of professional conceptualizations, and to make the only true conclusion of the necessity to reorganize all relations on the planet based on the principles of collectivism and intelligence. In following Marx's thought, mankind should shift from dominance of an object over the individual to the scientific dominance of man over nature: both in the external and internal nature of social relationships. This would be possible only on the basis of a strong, solid union of natural scientists with the liberation struggle of workers, with the communist movement and with the world view of Marxism-Leninism, which has taken in and absorbed all the best from the history of human thought.

7697

CSO: 1800/525

NATIONAL

RUSSIAN PATRIARCH PAYS VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

Report on Arrival

LD291934 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade September 29 TASS--Patriarch of Moscow and all Russia Pimen has arrived in Yugoslavia for a visit at the invitation of Patriarch German of Serbia. He is accompanied by the hierarchy of the Russian Orthodox Church: Metropolitan Antony of Leningrad and Novgorod, Metropolitan of Minsk and Byelorussia Filaret, Archbishop of Vladimir and Suzdal Serapion, Bishop of Voronezh Mefody.

At the airport Patriarch Pimen and members of the Russian Orthodox Church delegation were met by Patriarch German of Serbia, members of the Synod of the Serbian Orthodox Church.

Belgrade Ceremony

LD022353 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade October 2 TASS--The Patriarch of Moscow and all Russia Pimen, now in Yugoslavia as a guest of the Serbian Orthodox Church, paid tribute to the memory of the fighters who lost their lives 40 years ago in battle to liberate Belgrade. He laid a wreath at the wall of the city memorial. Soldiers of the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia and Soviet soldiers lie buried at this cemetery. Representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church visited the unknown soldier's tomb on Mount Avala.

Welcoming the guests at a reception the Patriarch of the Serbian Orthodox Church German thanked Patriarch Pimen for his work on behalf of peace. Speaking in reply Patriarch Pimen said that the world now needs peace more than ever before. Much to our sorrow we are witnessing today a deterioration of the international situation. Therefore we are convinced that the believers should join their efforts with those of all people of goodwill in order to save the priceless gift of life from a nuclear catastrophe. He expressed confidence that the two churches would make a good contribution to preserving peace and life on earth.

CSO: 1830/22

REGIONAL

BAGIROV SPEECH AT PLENUM ON DISCIPLINE

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 17 Jun 84 pp 2-4

[Speech by K. M. Bagirov, first secretary, Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, at the 15 June 1984 Plenum of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee: "Measures on the Realization of the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee 'The Work of Azerbaijan Party Organizations in Implementing the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions on 'Intensifying Work to Strengthen Socialist Labor Discipline'"; place not specified]

[Text] Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a decree on "The Work of the Azerbaijan Party Organization on Implementing the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions on 'Intensifying Work to Strengthen Socialist Labor Discipline'". In it, it is noted that Azerbaijan party organizations have done specific work to implement the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

Requirements for communists and managers of all sections of the national economy have been increased. Measures have been taken to increase their responsibility for the work they are charged with and the state of moral-political conditions in collectives. As a result, losses of work time have been reduced: The number of unauthorized absences from work and personnel turnover have been reduced. On the whole, the targets for 3 years of the five-year plan and the first quarter of 1984 have been met.

At the same time, the CPSU Central Committee considers that the available resources for applying the proper order and strengthening discipline in all sections of public production and in each work collective are still not being completely utilized in the republic. A report of CPSU Central Committee departments on this question has been sent to the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee to eliminate the shortcomings noted in it.

The CPSU Central Committee has tasked the party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and soviet and economic organs of the republic--guided by the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee

plenums and the instructions of Comrade K. U. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary--to ensure further intensification of the work to strengthen socialist discipline as an important resource for increasing labor productivity and efficiency of public production and successful implementation of economic, social, and ideological tasks. It is necessary to approach the strengthening of discipline through a number of measures: to increase the effectiveness of ideological-educational work and to achieve high production regularity and the establishment of necessary labor and personal conditions. The necessity of increasing requirements for personnel to decide these questions has been especially emphasized.

Comrades! The decree of the CPSU Central Committee is a clear manifestation of the party's concern for the republic's further social-economic development and comprehensive improvement in the efficiency of public production and improvement of all aspects of the activity of the Azerbaijan party organization.

The thorough analysis in the decree, the evaluation based on principle of the work conducted, the recommendations and proposals for further improvement of the work of party, soviet, and economic organs and public organizations that are included in the decree are a great help to the republic party organization in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and in realizing the recommendations and instructions of Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, for strengthening socialist discipline and increasing the responsibility of personnel.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee focuses us on a wide work front in all the directions of practical activity: from problems of economics to questions of improving people's socialist awareness. Both the decrees adopted previously by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on Azerbaijan--which ensured our republic's dynamic development in the 70's--and this decree of the CPSU Central Committee furnish us at the contemporary stage with a specific program of action for intensified strengthening of discipline and order, improvement in the extent of organization and labor and conduct standards, acceleration of the development of public production and the growth of its efficiency, and decisive elimination of existing shortcomings and omissions.

Allow me, comrades, on behalf of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and on behalf of communists and of all workers to state that the republic party organization perceives the CPSU Central Committee's decree as a document of great mobilizing force and an urgent program of action. We express profound gratitude and thankfulness to the CPSU Central Committee for the great confidence shown and we assure the Leninist Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Central Committee Politburo, and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko personally that we will take the necessary measures to overcome the shortcomings noted and to put the tasks put forward by the party into practice.

I must inform the plenum that much work by the CPSU Central Committee brigade exploring the local state of affairs preceded the adoption of the Central Committee decree. Already during the inspection, certain shortcomings were eliminated, work in some sections was improved, and our practice was enriched by the advice and recommendations expressed by comrades in CPSU Central Committee departments. Allow me to express to the brigade members profound gratitude for the practical assistance rendered to Azerbaijan party organizations and for the enthusiastic participation in our affairs.

Comrades! Much work has been done during the preparation for the present plenum. The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Buro adopted a decision defining the immediate tasks for implementing the CPSU Central Committee decree. Party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms have considerably accelerated their work on mobilizing communists and all workers to strengthen socialist work discipline and to improve the efficiency of public production. A project of long-term comprehensive organizational-political measures for further strengthening [of discipline]--which has been distributed among the plenum participants--has been developed by departments of the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the republic on the basis of an analysis of the state of governmental, plan, and work discipline at the local level. And we hope that through collective efforts it will be supplemented and enriched by new propositions.

To produce a more complete picture of the state of discipline in work collectives and to accelerate work on strengthening it, in the April-May 1984 period, the People's Control Committee jointly with the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions and the Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee conducted a review inspection of work discipline. This initiative, as you know, was approved by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

More than 30,000 people's controllers, trade union activists, "Komsomol searchlight operators [prozhektoristy]," and industrial innovators conducted this work in the places where they work. The inspection took place at 10,000 enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhoses, construction projects, organizations, and institutions and in all spheres of physical production and public services. According to the results of the review inspection, it is possible to arrive at a simple conclusion: The decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and the law on labor collectives raised even higher the active involvement of workers and their irreconcilability toward any manifestations of lack of organization. At the same time, the review inspection also illustrates that we are still faced with painstaking work in many plans to condense work time and to increase labor's productive forces. It has been noted that locally there are many cases of nonobservance of production and work discipline, connivance on the part of truants and slackers, and groundless outside distractions for industrial workers, etc.

Much factual material obtained as a result of the inspections has been partially published in the republic press and has been widely used during the preparation for the present plenum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

The results of the review inspection were the subject of discussion in more than 8,600 work meetings, permanently active production conferences, meetings of party, comrade union, and Komsomol organizations, and meetings of people's control groups. Many violators received a public reprimand. Approximately 300 people answered for their offenses before comrades' courts. And one cannot omit the more serious measures with regard to malicious violators of discipline and order. Along with disciplinary penalties imposed by decisions of people's control committees and administrative orders, some were dismissed from work and several people were expelled from trade union membership.

Articles in the mass media have been given an important place in the work conducted. New columns have appeared in newspapers: "Discipline Is the Beginning of Everything," "Discipline Is the Key to Success," "Discipline Is the Concern of Each and Everyone," and others. Since February, the station identification letters of "Teleglaz" [The Eye of Television], a new program in republic television, have been heard on the air.

"The question of the extent of organization and order is a key, essential one for us," emphasized Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. "There cannot be two opinions as far as that is concerned. Any lack of discipline and irresponsibility do not result only in physical costs for society. They cause serious social and moral damage. We communists and millions of Soviet people understand this well." Workers' letters addressed to the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the organs of our press clearly illustrate precisely such a unanimous understanding on the part of the communists and workers of our republic concerning their resoluteness to strengthen socialist discipline in every possible way and to attain new heights of economic and social progress. A wide range of problems with regard to strengthening discipline, efficient utilization of work time and of all types of resources, and increasing management efficiency is touched upon in them. In accordance with our practice that has developed, the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has entrusted the Center for the Study of Public Opinion and Sociological Research with studying and summarizing workers' opinions, suggestions, and observations contained in letters and appeals. Material prepared on the basis of these generalizations has been published in the press. The questions raised in it aroused intense interest and a lively response from scores of work collectives and hundreds of working people representing all layers of the population in the republic. Several thousand letters were received in a short period of time. Republic workers link the solution of the problems of a qualitative increase in production, procuring internal production resources, reduction of idle equipment, and the development of a movement for economy and thrift directly to strengthening socialist discipline. One out of two letters contains specific suggestions of what must be done to increase management and production organization efficiency.

In the workers' letters, cases are cited of violations of work discipline and deviations from our moral standards, the causes of negative occurrences are analyzed, and the necessity of toughening measures for every manifestation of lack of discipline, slackness, slipshodness, and parasitism is spoken of. Demanding that the compromising attitude toward violators be decisively

eradicated, the workers make suggestions on fuller and more effective use of the law concerning work collectives and legal norms specified in Soviet law.

As we see, comrades, the republic workers are taking an active part in the discussion of the problems of strengthening discipline and the extent of organization and are bringing up urgent questions. Many of their suggestions and observations have found expression in our plenum's materials. The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee departments jointly with the Center for the Study of Public Opinion and Sociological Research and party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations must provide strict control for their realization. But the main thing, we consider, is that the honest, frank, and constructive discussion must be continued.

The task of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum --using the know-how of party organizations and the energy, knowledge, and skill of workers, kolkhoz farmers, and the intelligentsia--is to mobilize the masses and communists in particular to successfully put the decree of the CPSU Central Committee into practice. It is a matter of seeing that all of our practical work really transfers locally directly into primary party organizations and work collectives. The task consists of conveying the significance, essence, and requirements of the CPSU Central Committee decree to each communist, each working person, and the republic community and to expand the decisive struggle against all shortcomings and omissions that have been rightfully pointed out to us. It is very important that each ministry, city, rayon, and each section--party, state, economic, literally each primary party organization and work collective--be occupied with the search for resources and work out and carry out a number of measures for the practical implementation of the CPSU Central Committee decree. And there is no doubt that the Azerbaijan Communist Party--the fighting, tested vanguard of the CPSU--will successfully implement the tasks set before it and answer with deeds the confidence shown in it.

1.

Comrades! The Communist Party, at all stages of its revolutionary reorganizing activity, considered work discipline--speaking in the words of Lenin--the crux of all economic construction. And the higher the level of our society's development, the higher the criteria for the extent of organization, diligence, and order will our party promote, and the more significance will these questions acquire for the practice of economic and social development itself. The experience of our republic party organization in particular illustrates precisely this. The consistent implementation in the republic of the CPSU Central Committee's policy for increasing requirements and responsibility for personnel and strengthening state, plan, production, and work discipline became the basis of Azerbaijan's achievement in the 70's.

In implementing the decisions of the 26th Congress, the CPSU Central Committee has worked out and is implementing a number of measures aimed in their entirety at the fundamental improvement of economic management through social and ideological processes and reconstruction of the economic mechanism and school education. In this group of basic decisions, the decrees of the November (1982), June and December (1983), and April (1984) plenums of the

CPSU Central Committee and the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions concerning the intensification of work on strengthening socialist work discipline adopted in July 1983 have special significance. The most important positions governing intensification of order and extent of organization, measures to strengthen socialist work discipline, better utilization of manpower resources, increase in production efficiency and work quality, education of a communist attitude toward work, and a determined struggle against all deviations from the norms of the socialist community are defined in them. These documents have become a powerful incentive uplifting party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, the soviets of people's deputies, and work collectives for a national struggle to strengthen socialist discipline.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the All-Union Central Council of Grade Unions has stirred work collectives and made it possible to self-critically evaluate the work of party organizations on strengthening work discipline in a new way. The questions of strengthening discipline during party election meetings and conferences were keenly and fundamentally examined. During the current year, the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee discussed a number of important questions connected with the problem of strengthening party, state, and work discipline, increasing production efficiency and work quality, intensifying the moral aspects of socialist competition, efficient utilization of manpower resources, and improvement of the practice of management and education of people. Party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms regularly examine these questions.

The 15 June 1983 decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, "The Work of Azerbaijan SSR Soviets of People's Deputies on Meeting the Requirements of the Law Regarding Strengthening Work Discipline and Provision of Efficient Utilization of Manpower Resources," has played a significant role in the practical implementation of party and governmental requirements.

The departments of the republic Council of Ministers are dealing closely with the problems of further strengthening of plan, work, and state discipline. There is a more scientific basis when working out the solutions for the main questions of economic construction and its management. Trade unions, the Komsomol, and people's control agencies are conducting purposeful work on strengthening socialist discipline.

Regulations regarding internal work order have been re-examined, labor honor codes have been worked out, and the conditions for socialist competitions have been specified at many enterprises, on farms, and in institutions and organizations with due regard for new requirements. The state of discipline is being analyzed more regularly, the dynamics and structure of losses of work time are being studied, and the specific causes and conditions producing them are being brought out now in work collectives. Informing communists before the start of a party meeting of unauthorized absences from work, late arrivals, movement of the work collective force, etc. that have taken place is becoming part of the system.

The activity of the public departments of personnel, councils of prevention, councils of tutors, and other public groups has been accelerated. These

problems are solved in good time and skillfully at the Baku Home Air Conditioner Plant, the Dry Transformer Plant, the Oil Industry Machine Building Plant imeni P. Montin, the Baladzhar Locomotive Depot, the Kirovabad Aluminum Plant, the Nakhichevan Electrical Engineering Plant, and many others.

Comrades' courts have become one of the most effective measures for public influence on violators of work discipline. They function productively at the Machine Building Plant imeni S. M. Kirov, the Machine Building Plant imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy, the Mingecheur Textile Combine imeni 50-letiya VLKSM, and other enterprises.

It could be said frankly that a slacker, self-seeker, and truant is becoming more uncomfortable in work collectives every day. The broadest segments of workers are being mobilized for the struggle for discipline and order. The patriotic initiatives "For High Output in Each Work Place," "Not a Single Lagging [Worker] Beside [You]," and "Honor and Glory to Labor," which found broad support in Baku, Kirovabad, Sumgait, and other cities, actively promote the establishment of a high moral-ethical and work attitude.

Purposeful work in many plans on strengthening work discipline is yielding positive results. A steady tendency to curtail losses of work time in all sectors of the national economy, cities, and rayons has begun in the republic. Last year, they consisted of 0.7 percent of wasted time in industry versus 1.1 percent in 1980, and in construction the figures were 0.8 and 1.3 percent, respectively.

In 1983 losses from unauthorized absences from work and late arrivals in industry were one-half the level in 1980, and in construction they were tenths of the level in 1980, and the overall number of absences with administrative authorization decreased to five-eighths [of its previous level]. More than 400 work collectives are operating without a single unauthorized absence from work. As a whole, for 3 years in industry the personnel turnover coefficient decreased by 2.7 points and in comparison with 1982, by 1.5 points.

And today it is possible to state with good reason that all of this has a positive influence on the social-economic development of the republic. The plans of the 11th Five-Year Plan are being carried out ahead of schedule. In 3 years, the national income has risen 16.3 percent versus the goal of 13 percent. In industry, production volume has increased 18 percent and labor productivity has increased 13.2 percent, which is on the level of plan drafts. In comparison with the corresponding period of the preceding five-year plan, gross production in agriculture has increased 28.3 percent versus 11.3 percent in the plan. The social program is being successfully carried out. According to the 1983 results, the Azerbaijan SSR has been among the winners of the All-Union Socialist Competition for 14 years in succession.

As a whole, matters are also going quite well in the current year. On 29 May, the republic industry met the five-month plan with regard to sale volume and production of many of the most important types of products ahead of schedule. The increase in industrial production has been 5.1 percent with a yearly goal of 4.5 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of last year. The

production efficiency indicators have increased: Labor productivity has risen 3.8 percent and a reduction in production cost has been achieved. The output quota for the highest quality products was overfulfilled. Enterprises of the electrical engineering industry are working well under the conditions of an economic experiment.

Agricultural workers are showing a high level of organization and skill in overcoming the difficulties caused by unfavorable weather conditions in the winter and spring of the current year. Grain-growers have raised a good crop and have started harvesting it in an organized manner. Strenuous work is going on in cotton fields, vineyards, and orchards. Picking and harvesting of vegetables and delivering them to the all-union fund and republic market is being carried out at fast rates. The quality of garden products has improved noticeably. Plans for purchasing animal produce are being successfully met. Considerably more meat, milk, and other farm products have been sold to the state than during the corresponding period of last year. The level of feed procurement is outstripping last year's level.

Builders have assimilated capital investments worth 12.2 million rubles more than last year's and have begun working on construction projects starts more purposefully. Freight turnover of all types of shipments, the volume of retail goods turnover, and sale of domestic services for the public have increased.

Comrades! At the February Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko emphasized that the measures for strengthening socialist discipline have had a beneficial influence on production matters, on our social life, and simply on people's frame of mind. However, positive improvements, as has been noted, are only the beginning of great and strenuous work. The CPSU Central Committee decree adopted concerning our republic focuses on precisely such work.

By consolidating and augmenting the best of everything, we must decisively eliminate the causes hindering more accelerated progress, utilize manpower and material resources more efficiently, and learn to meet the plan not at any price but with the lowest outlays of raw materials, materials, energy, and manpower resources. Only in such a way--as the party puts the question--is it possible to attain further dynamic social-economic development and improve the people's standard of living. And for this we must first of all mobilize the reserves present in further strengthening of socialist work discipline in all of its aspects in the service of public production.

This is because despite a considerable decrease, losses of work time and personnel fluctuation at enterprises and in organizations in the republic are still higher than the average in the country. They are especially large at enterprises in light industry (Minister S. Ibragimov). Almost one-third of all losses in industry fall within this ministry's portion. This indicator is higher than the average republic level at the enterprises of the Ministry of Industrial Construction Materials (R. Sadykov). The losses are slowly being reduced at the enterprises of the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking (Yu. Rzayev) and the Ministry of Local Industry (S. Akhundov). In the first quarter of the current year, there were significant losses in the

Baku Tire Plant, the Baku Synthetic Leather Plant, Azrezinotekhnika [Azerbaijan Rubber Technology] Association, enterprises of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture (Kh. Kerimov), and in Karadagskiy and Ordzhonikidzevskiy rayons (the secretaries of the party raykoms are A. Bolotin and V. Tret'yakova).

It is impossible not to be troubled by the still large number of unauthorized absences from work. This indicator is especially high in the Ministry of the Forestry Industry (A. Ayriyan), Trusts Nos 2, 4, and 7 of the Ministry of Industrial Construction (A. Aliyev), Aztransstroye [Azerbaijan Transport Construction] (A. Sharifov), and the administration of Baktonnel'stroy [Baku Tunnel Construction] (A. Abdulragimov). Discipline violations are slowly being reduced in the collectives of the Caspian Sea Steamship Company (D. Gashumov).

Interruptions in production, unevenness and shock work result in time wasted in each shift and for the entire day. Approximately 40 percent of the total amount lost falls within their portion in industry. In motor vehicle transport, this indicator is staying at an even higher level.

Personnel turnover is slowly decreasing especially in construction, in which every year one out of four workers is discharged for various reasons, and 35-47 percent of work personnel leave the Main Administration of Land Reclamation and Water Construction (N. Gadzhiyev) and the Main Administration for Kolkhoz Construction (K. Kerimov). Thus, in a number of industries, as before, work discipline is still not at the proper level, and fluctuation of the work force is unjustifiably high. The instability in work collectives and frequent violations of order have become a scourge for production.

Today we must admit that some managers of enterprises and organizations, trying to escape responsibility for the low level of work discipline and organization, choose the path of concealing violations. Such cases were discovered by comrades from the CPSU Central Committee when dealing with the question. Thus, for example, in the Baku Precision Instrument Repair Plant, 750 man-days of unauthorized absence from work that were written down as vacation with administrative authorization were exposed.

Trying somehow to compensate for miscalculations in production organizations and administrations, managers of some enterprises and industries draw workers and office workers into overtime work and work on days off, and trade union committees often tolerate this deplorable practice. This practice has been widespread at the enterprises of the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, where each worker has completed more than 25 hours of overtime, and in the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking and Azneftu [Azerbaijan Oil], the figure is 21 hours. There is much overtime work at enterprises of the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, Azerrybprom [Azerbaijan Fishing Industry] Association, the Ministry of the Cotton Industry, and some construction organizations.

Losses of work time, inefficient utilization of it, lack of organization in production--in a word, the absence of proper discipline--deters the growth of labor productivity. Despite the fact that in recent years the number of

enterprises not meeting the plan with regard to this indicator has considerably decreased, they still constitute 8.8 percent of the total number.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Buro recently examined the question of the work of the republic Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry on accelerating growth rates of labor productivity and reducing production cost of products in light of the directions of the December (1983) and February and April (1984) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. Despite definite positive improvements, high productivity is still not ensured here. The collegium of the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry (N. Aliyev), plant directors, subdivision managers, and party committees did not take comprehensive measures to increase output from the established technical and production potential. They approach the solution of problems connected with the introduction of improved technology and techniques, extension of petroleum processing, and improvement of production organization incompletely. And this ministry, as is generally known, is in quite good repute in the republic.

The administrators of all party and economic organs, ministries, and departments must take decisive measures to raise the level of organization in production, to eradicate various types of losses of work time, and to create conditions for high labor productivity at each enterprise, shop, brigade, and work place.

There are great possibilities for strengthening socialist work discipline in the brigade form of work organization. As Comrade K. U. Chernenko noted, brigade contracting received a start through the initiative of leading collectives, originated in the very midst of the masses, and is the result of the people's social creativity.

At the present time, more than half of all workers in industry and 34 percent in construction are included in this form of work organization. Combining personal and collective interests, many brigades are playing an increasingly significant role in the strengthening of a creative attitude toward work and a high responsibility for assigned work. But with the extension of this progressive form of work organization, as shown in the data cited, we are still lagging behind. In addition, brigades are often established hastily and without improving internal plant planning or improving techniques and other production conditions. There are still few self-supporting brigades. The role of brigade leader councils is weak at many enterprises.

Party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, ministries and departments, the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions, and the State Committee for Labor must expedite the introduction of brigade forms of work especially self-supporting and extension of brigade contracting and increase the number of brigades that are paid according to the final results with distribution of collective earnings with consideration for the coefficient of work participation.

Our main task is to constantly increase the national economy's production rates and to ensure efficiency in all its sectors by strengthening work discipline.

Much work on further improvement of the structure of industrial production and on intensive development of its main sectors was accomplished in the republic during the years of the 9th and 10th five-year plans. This work is continuing. Industry's complexity is being increased and favorable conditions for solving many work problems and the growth of its social-economic effectiveness are being developed.

At the same time, we are troubled by the instability in the work of some branches of industry including the oil and gas production industry, which remains one of the basic industries of the Azerbaijan economic system. As analysis shows, the causes of the disorder in its work are the low level of operating discipline, the lack of the proper party responsibility for assigned work on the part of the managers of some associations and oil and gas production and drilling administrations, and lack of organization and order in many sections of oil production, especially in drilling. The managers of the Kaspomorneftegazprom [Caspian Sea Oil and Gas Industry] and Azneft' [Azerbaijan Oil] associations--K. Abasov and B. Gadzhiyev--the Baku Gorkom, and the appropriate party raykoms must see to it that the Azerbaijan oil industry works steadily and speeds up growth rates.

Because of the laxity of work and production discipline, the Azerbaijan Pipe Rolling Plant imeni V. I. Lenin (Director M. Kerimov, Party Committee Secretary P. Bedirov) and the Azerbaijan Mining Concentration Combine (Director U. Gasanov, Party Organization Secretary G. Gasanov) are not performing well. In these places, problems of re-equipment, mechanization and automation of production processes, improvement of work and living conditions, and reduction of personnel fluctuation and losses of work time are solved without the necessary persistence.

In following the instructions and recommendations of Comrade K. U. Chernenko expressed at a meeting with the workers of the Serp i molot Metallurgical Plant, the Sumgait Party Gorkom, the Dashkesanskiy Party Raykom, and the republic Council of Ministers with the participation of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy must develop and implement measures to eliminate shortcomings and ensure the further development of Azerbaijan ferrous metallurgy.

Despite some improvement, critical problems remain regarding compliance with order discipline and contracts, which are determined by the level of organization and order in planning, strict production regularity, and a well organized service market. In industry, in 5 months, the number of associations and enterprises not meeting the plan with regard to this indicator decreased to five-sevenths of last year's corresponding period. Nevertheless the state of delivery discipline in the national economy cannot be considered satisfactory, because almost one out of four enterprises did not meet their contracts as a result of which a total of approximately 87 million rubles worth of products were not sold. The Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of the Forestry Industry, the Administration of Nonferrous Metallurgy, and others are especially troubled in this respect.

Party committees and administrators of ministries, departments, associations and enterprises must remember that meeting the plan in all products lists and strict compliance with contract discipline is now one of the most important rating indicators of their activity. The quality of the manufactured product also depends very much on the level of discipline, organization, and order. This, comrades, is one of the basic moral aspects and results of work and one of the indicators of our culture, level of production, and the status of work discipline. Although the proportion of products in the republic with the Emblem of Quality is increasing steadily and it is now somewhat higher than the average all-union level, the quality of manufactured goods concerns the party organization. There are many possibilities for a more persistent solution of questions of improving quality in each organization.

I would like to cite the Bakelektrobytpribor [Baku Electric Household Appliance] Association as an example. A critical situation in essence arose here as far back as 2 years ago: Trade [organizations] refused to accept refrigerators because of their low quality. The management of the association took the path of fundamental reorganization of production technique, reinforced quality control of refrigerator assembly, and increased efficiency in solving production problems. And it did not take long for success to arrive. The attitude toward Baku refrigerators changed sharply; they are now widely in demand. Orders come from not only all ends of the country but also from abroad. Last year more than a quarter of the association's annual production volume--65,000 Chinar refrigerators--were exported.

Unfortunately, we have many cases of a different kind. According to the totals for 5 months of this year, 25 associations and enterprises of the industry did not fulfill the task regarding the manufacture of products of the highest quality category. The Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Local Industry, the Administration of Nonferrous Metallurgy, and a number of union ministries decreased its proportion in comparison with last year's corresponding period. The number of enterprises producing a product with the honorary pentagonal mark of quality is still growing slowly.

Today it is again necessary to speak of the fact that the consumer is not satisfied with the quality of many types of goods manufactured for the market. In the first quarter of 1984, according to the results of a spot check, a large amount of cotton, wool, and silk fabric, clothing, knitwear, and leather footwear were returned for repair and downgraded to a lower quality.

As before, some of the basic causes are poor discipline of workers, nonobservance of production technique, and deviations from the established standards and technical conditions. According to the data of All-Union State Standard, the projects of the Ministry of Procurement, the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the Ministry of the Fish Industry, the Ministry of Trade, Azerittifaka [not further identified], the Ministry of the Food Industry, the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, and even sections and product-testing laboratories are not fully provided with means of measurements. One can ask what product quality check can be spoken of at all in such circumstances.

In connection with product quality, it is also necessary to speak of patent discipline. In the republic, a considerable portion of associations and enterprises do not have product samples and trade marks registered according to the established procedure. And the trade marks that are used in particular by the Biscuit Factory imeni Volodarskiy, the Baku Footwear Association, the Baku Instrument-Making Plant, and others have long been outdated.

Party, soviet, and trade union organs and administrators of ministries, departments, and enterprises must constantly keep all questions of improving product quality at the center of attention and try to have the new types of articles meet the highest requirements and the best international and union standards.

The acceleration of scientific-technical progress, as is generally known, depends very much on the development of machine building and other basic branches of industry which are being developed in the republic at rapid rates. Our task is to provide complete fulfillment of planned tasks with regard to assimilating new types of technology and shortening the periods of time for developing and assimilating new highly efficient, economical machines and equipment.

Comrades! The steady and dynamic development of the national economy is determined very much by the work of the agro-industrial complex. This was spoken of in detail at the republic economic conference that recently took place. And today in connection with the discussion on the question of strengthening work discipline, I would like to again bring up some problems of agriculture. Despite the well-known successes and systematic fulfillment of plans and socialist commitments, available resources and capabilities for the development of agricultural production are still being poorly utilized in a number of rayons and on many farms.

The causes of the situation that has developed are to a great extent low level of operating discipline, which often results in inefficient utilization of land and water resources, violations of agro-technology and time periods for conducting agricultural work, and, in the end, product shortages. In animal husbandry this means a violation of the zoological veterinary regime, inefficient utilization of established complexes, inadequate organization of breeding, and poor work on herd reproduction.

And as has been emphasized in the CPSU Central Committee decree, the fact that there are many rayons and farms in the republic that do not meet the plans for selling agricultural products to the state, the attained level of development of animal husbandry, and the fact that production volumes of meat, milk, and other products are far behind the public's growing demands are explained to a considerable extent precisely by this.

Last year not all rayons reached the target outlined by the Food Program for purchases of cattle, poultry, milk, and eggs. The farms of Nakhichevan ASSR, Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast, and Dashkesanskiy, Khachmasskiy, Lerikskiy, Imishlinskiy, and Salyanskiy rayons allowed the most lagging. And in the current year, a number of rayons decreased the sale of animal products to the state.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee recently examined the question of the organizational work of the Kusarskiy and Pushkinskiy party raykoms on carrying out cattle's winter stay in the 1983-1984 period. The discussion showed that these rayons' party organizations do not give the necessary consideration to the questions of the development of animal husbandry and the style and methods of their work, and the level of management does not meet the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress. The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee pointed out to S. Gadzhibalayev and R. Zeynalov, the first secretaries of the rayons, the shortcomings in animal husbandry and feed production and required them to improve the situation in a fundamental way.

The Central Committee Buro and Secretariat will continue to be exacting in questions of implementing the Food Program, especially with regard to the development of animal husbandry and replenishing the feed base.

We have established a commission that has been charged with preparing a proposal on the accelerated development of beef cattle breeding. However, this, comrades, is a future prospect, and many years of work are ahead, but the present task consists of putting the untapped resources that are available in each rayon, kolkhoz, and sovkhoz into action and to carry out the measures that result in real output in the shortest period of time.

Examining the course of the current work in agriculture from this standpoint, it must be said that the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee is not satisfied with the rates of procuring feeds on farms in Zakatal'skiy, Mir-Bashir'skiy, Pushkinskiy, Khanlarskiy, Yevlakh'skiy, and some other rayons. Harvesting technology is utilized unproductively, and the available manpower resources are not adequately drawn into the current agricultural work in these places.

As it has already been said, we have entered the grain harvesting stage. It is important not to allow work interruptions or grain losses, to compress harvest time as much as possible, and to use machinery efficiently.

Party and soviet organs, the Rayon Agro-industrial Association councils, the State Committee for Agricultural Equipment, all ministries and departments of the agro-industrial complex, and trade union and Komsomol organizations must immediately set up work on disseminating the initiatives of workers of Dzhalilabad'skiy, Sabirabad'skiy, Kazakh'skiy, and Shyamkhorskiy rayons pledging to store up a one-and-a-half year store of feed and also the initiative of the workers of Shekinskiy, Neftechalinskiy, Zhdanov'skiy, and Ilichev'skiy rayons starting a socialist competition for reducing harvesting time, increasing production, and improving grain quality. The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Buro has approved these initiatives.

Comrades! The status of work discipline and personnel fluctuation in capital construction, the work of which very much determines the development of republic economics and the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, especially concerns the republic party organization. The necessary struggle for stablework collectives is not being carried out and many of them are half

renewed every year in this sector. There are serious shortcomings in the material and technical supply organization and in builders' work and living conditions.

Comrades, does this not explain why fundamental changes in capital construction have still not taken place despite definite positive improvements? On the whole in implementing the contract work plan in the first quarter of the current year, 34 percent of primary construction organizations did not meet the target for construction assembly work, 39 percent did not meet the target for labor productivity, and 30 percent allowed it to decrease in comparison with the corresponding period of last year.

The task of party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms and construction ministries and departments is to increase the efficiency of the use of capital investments and to try to shorten deadlines and improve construction quality on the basis of intensified strengthening of work and production discipline and improvement of the organization of all construction work.

Much remains to be done in order to provide accurate and continuous functioning of the transport system. There is no doubt that definite positive trends have been started in the work of the Azerbaijan Railroad and the Ministry of Motor Transport. However, there are still many omissions and interruptions here. Since the beginning of the current year, railroad workers have allowed lagging in a number of quality indicators. The train traffic schedule for 5 months has not been carried out, and flaws and accidents in train and switching work have increased in comparison with last year. The party committee of the Road Administration acted correctly in strictly penalizing the deputy road chiefs I. Makarov and R. Saidov for that.

Shortcomings are slowly being eliminated in passenger service at railroad and motor vehicle stations, airports, and on the travel line. Administrators of transport ministries, departments, and enterprises and party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations must decisively eliminate shortcomings and provide high service conditions on the basis of strengthening discipline and raising the level of organization and people's responsibility for work entrusted to them.

Strengthening plan discipline and the struggle against groundless adjustment of plans are very important for all sectors of the national economy. The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers took a firm course in this direction: not to allow groundless adjustment of plans downward. It is also necessary to carry out the party line to completely eliminate adjustments and to increase requirements both for compliance with plan discipline and the quality of the plans themselves.

2.

Comrades! "Social justice is the very basis of the Soviet system. And its great strength lies in this," said Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko at the February Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. "That is why it is so important that it is strictly observed in everyday matters, whether referring to wages and bonuses, allotment of apartments or travel authorizations, or

awards, in a word so that everything would be done fairly according to a person's work contribution to our common cause." Great possibilities for strengthening the level of organization, uncovering a person's creative potentials, and each worker's complete output at his work place lie in the consistent implementation of this party instruction.

We must carry out a decisive struggle against any wage levelling, crediting wages practically just for attendance at work and not for its real results, and issuance of undeserved bonuses. It is necessary to encourage in every possible way conscientious workers and not to leave slackers and careless workers any loopholes for good earnings when they do worthless work. And this applies, I should say, not only to industrial and agricultural enterprises and construction collectives. Social justice must function everywhere, in all organizations and institutions, scientific, medical, creative, and others.

Accomplishing social tasks, concern about workers' everyday life and interesting leisure time for them are important factors in strengthening work discipline and establishing stable work collectives. In the republic, the resources allotted for the growth of consumer demand and improvement of people's work and living conditions are being continually increased. However, the CPSU Central Committee correctly turned our attention to the fact that administrators of a number of ministries and departments and party and trade union committees are not very concerned with social questions.

Not assimilating capital investments for social needs is chronic in many ministries and departments. For 3 years of the current five-year plan, the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking did not achieve putting 8,000 square meters of living space and many children's preschool institutions, bathhouses, houses of culture, and receiving centers for personal services into operation. On 1 out of 3 grape-growing sovkhozes, there are no workers' dining rooms, and only 1 out of 18 Young Pioneer camps is permanent. At enterprises of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, where there are approximately 30,000 workers, the rest center for the workers in the industry and their children is very poor.

Little concern is manifested with regard to the builders' housing and living conditions, where, as has been shown earlier, vigorous work collectives are being formed slowly. For example, in the last 5 years, the Ministry of Industrial Construction housing fund increased by only 10,000 square meters, and the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work housing fund increased by 6,800 square meters.

Economic agencies, party committees, and trade union organizations must focus attention on the questions of everyday life, time off, and work conditions, remembering that the most important prerequisites not only of work successes but also of keeping personnel and decreasing the fluctuation of the work force lie in that.

It is intolerable that many administrators do not manifest concern about construction of houses for newly married couples, dormitories for single people, and public services and amenities for them. Is it really normal that

40 percent of dormitories do not have public eating facilities, 34 percent do not have personal services, and 1 out of 4 does not have a recreation center?

Women workers require special concern. More than 820,000 of them are working in the national economy of the republic. This is 43 percent of the total [work] force, and women comprise more than half of kolkhoz farmers. And we value highly the great contribution of our glorious women workers to the republic's success. Useful know-how in work organization, concern about necessities, increase of women workers' skills, their occupational growth, and labor safety procedures have been built up at the Plant imeni Kalinin, the Plant imeni Parizhskaya Kommuna, and other enterprises.

At the same time these important questions are forgotten at many enterprises, in particular Soyuzneftemash [Union Oil Machinery], the Ministry of Communications, and the SK [Synthetic Rubber] and Sumgait Aluminum plants.

The Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions, party committees, soviets of people's deputies, industrial trade unions, ministries, departments, and women's councils must focus attention on safety and improving sanitary-hygienic work conditions for women workers and their priority medical service.

Curtailment of temporary disability is one of the important resources for further reduction of losses of work time. Unexcused absences from work for this reason have decreased in the last 3 years. A saving of 320,000 man-days has been achieved in industry owing to this factor. The indicators of temporary disability per 100 working [people] have decreased. But there are no grounds to be satisfied with what has been attained; there are still many unexcused absences from work due to illness. And the causes, as the CPSU Central Committee has emphasized, are by no means due to extreme circumstances.

The main thing lies in the fact that public health agencies and institutions still do not provide either a quantitative or qualitative relation between annual preventive examinations and dispensary supervision. The practice of illegal issuance of medical certificates has not been overcome. Precisely these shortcomings explain to a great degree the increase of unauthorized absences from work for illness in the first quarter of the current year at many enterprises including those in nonferrous and ferrous metallurgy, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the Machine Building Plant imeni Musabekov, the Machine Building Plant imeni Petrov, and others.

The Ministry of Health (T. Kasumov) must step up work on disease prevention and control of issuances of medical certificates. Republic trade unions jointly with public health and economic agencies must be more purposeful in accomplishing the tasks for further improvement of safeguarding workers' health and bringing medical institutions as close as possible to industry.

Trade unions must be uncompromising toward cases of nonobservance of the regulations and standards of labor safety procedures and industrial safety measures. It is intolerable that the question of industrial accidents has grown at enterprises and in organizations of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Railroad Administration, the Ministry of Motor Transport, the Ministry of

Communications, the Ministry of Rural Construction, the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work, the State Committee for Agricultural Equipment, Azglavenergo [Azerbaijan Main Energy], and some others.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee is entrusting the ministries and departments of the republic, administrators of associations and enterprises jointly with appropriate industrial trade unions to conduct a thorough examination of the state of labor safety procedures and industrial safety measures at enterprises within their jurisdiction, to discuss these questions thoroughly and comprehensively at collegia, councils of directors, and general meetings of work collectives, and also to take measures to eradicate accidents and mishaps.

Today we must also speak of the work in the sphere of public services. We all know what an influence it has not only on reducing losses of work time but also on increasing the fund of people's free time. The material and technical base in the service area has noticeably increased in recent years through measures taken by party, soviet, and economic agencies. There are more dining rooms, stores and departments for selling prepared foods at plants and factories. Positive experience in personal service for workers and office workers has been accumulated at enterprises in Narimanovskiy and Shaumyanovskiy rayons in the city of Baku and a number of rural rayons.

However the level and quality of service does not satisfy the workers; progressive forms of it are being introduced slowly in our republic. For example, a personal service network has not been developed at work places in the leading contract ministries--the Ministry of Industrial Construction, the Ministry of Rural Construction, and the Ministry of Industrial Construction Materials--and only a few of the total masses of builders can get a particular type of service. The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee intends to consider soon measures to improve housing conditions and trade, medical, and cultural service for builders.

Many enterprises in the service sphere maintain a work schedule that is inconvenient for workers. Many cases of violations of work regulations in clothing repair and tailoring shops, workshops, and receiving centers at Agdashskiy, Kusarskiy, Shemakhinskiy, and Udzharskiy combines are exposed in an inspection conducted in April. Many facilities in Baku and Kazakhskiy, Tauzskiy, and other rayons close too early.

The work at housing and municipal service enterprises, notary offices, social security departments, and savings banks suffers from serious shortcomings. People are sometimes forced to spend a lot of time solving particular problems because of trivia. I believe that the plenum will require of the administrators of the Ministry of Consumer Services, the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Social Security, and the Administration of the State Workers Savings Banks (A. Mamedov, V. Mayorov, N. Yusifov, M. Kaziyeu, and G. Akhundov) to bring proper order to the enterprises and organizations under their jurisdiction and to do everything necessary so that the service sphere would become an effective

factor in strengthening work discipline and the growth of workers' standard of living and culture.

Comrades, socialist discipline requires strict compliance with Soviet work law both on the part of administrators and ordinary workers. There cannot be any liberty here; there is one law for everyone. For example, the work collectives of the motor transport enterprises for centralized intercity shipments and the Kirovabad Motor Column No 2713 acted correctly when they expressed distrust of their managers for gross violations of the work law.

In the republic it is still not rare to have groundless dismissals and transfers to different work. Every year people's courts comply with more than half of the claim statements for reinstatement to work. In the last 3 years, more than 100,000 rubles have been paid to reinstated [workers] for forced absences from work. But specific perpetrators of the illegal activities are paying to the state income--as they should--only approximately 27 percent of this sum.

Trade union organizations do not always watch over a person's interests or comply strictly with the work law. Often they themselves come out with demands to fire a worker in spite of the law in force.

There is also another side to this matter: The measures to influence [workers] stipulated by the law--deprivation of the right to additional vacation, transfer to a lower-paying position, etc.--are not always applied to violators. The role of public formations--a council on prevention of violations, the struggle against drunkenness, work discipline posts, and others--is minimized in this matter. The boundaries of the spheres of their activity are often blurred; they duplicate each other. The practical necessity of strictly coordinating the work of all public groups in the struggle against violations of work and law discipline on the basis of a single plan is urgent. It is also necessary to substantially revitalize the work of comrades' courts.

3.

Comrades! The questions of strengthening discipline, organization, and order in all parts of our society are inseparably linked to the effectiveness of ideological-educational work.

The accumulated experience of the ideological-moral education of workers of the republic, the ideological provision of socialist labor discipline, strengthening of party organizations in preserving and expanding labor traditions, and formation of a sense of responsibility on the part of personnel for the results of work have been approved in the materials of the CPSU Central Committee. Accepting with satisfaction and gratitude this high evaluation, we cannot but notice that the ideological practice that has come about is inseparably connected by its roots with the all-round activity of the Azerbaijan party organization on strengthening ideological-moral principles in the life of our republic. This experience has now received qualitative development; it is enriched by new content that introduces the struggle for strengthening socialist work discipline into it.

If one tries to formulate briefly what this experience consists of and what its essence is, it appears that it lies mainly in the ability to focus on and utilize most effectively the entire arsenal of means and forms of ideological education gained by the republic party organization and the ability to join together and correctly direct the party-organizational, ideological and social measures toward the interests of achieving specific goals.

The work conducted in the 1983-1984 period by the republic party organization on realizing the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the All-Union Council of Trade Unions completely corroborates this conclusion. The practice of party committees and primary party organizations on work education is its most important component. Interesting experience in the ideological provision of socialist discipline and strengthening of organization and order has accumulated in many of them. The activity of the party organizations of many work collectives in Baku and Sumgait and Dzhaililabadskiy and Shemakhinskiy rayons is marked by precisely such an approach and striving for creative diversity.

It is also necessary to persistently raise further the level and the effectiveness of mass political work, to make the best use of the strength and possibilities of both verbal and visual propaganda, and to attain their active involvement and efficiency in the struggle for socialist discipline. Abstract, exaggerated catchwords and slogans are intolerable here. In visual propaganda, comprehensive content and a focus on specific problems must be combined with a clear, easily understood, retainable form. There are no minor details in this work. Everything that is done by our propagandists, lecturers, political speakers, and workers responsible for visual propaganda must hit the mark.

The labor traditions of the Soviet people and the workers of Azerbaijan and socialist customs and ceremonies have great significance for the formation of high ideological-moral qualities in a worker, including discipline, organization, and formation of civic maturity. These traditions are deservedly preserved, developed, and expanded in the working rayons of Baku-- imeni 26 Bakinskikh Kommissarov, Leninskiy, Kirovskiy, Shaumyanovskiy, Nizaminskiy, and others and Lenkoranskiy, Shekinskiy, and other rural rayons. Here at the Eternal Flame [Monument], veterans of labor pass on the baton of workers' honor to young workers, and Open House Days, [the ceremonies of] first wages, presentation of an instrument inscribed with the owner's name, dedicated to work, celebration of work dynasties, and festivals of the harvest, books, labor, and art are widely practiced.

The veteran of labor is, figuratively speaking, an alloy of life experience and knowledge and a dependable teacher of the young generation entering life. It is precisely about such people comprising the pride of our working class that Comrade K. U. Chernenko said: "In a plant environment we cannot but remember the clear and precise concept of an experienced worker. Honestly speaking, it is forgotten in some places in our country. And in fact when you say these words, the image of a true worker appears before your eyes. A skilled worker wise with experience. A patriot of his enterprises. A teacher of the young generation. A direct, principled person." Hundreds and

thousands of veterans of the party and labor are tutors for young people; their names are uttered with deep respect and gratitude in republic work collectives. Party committees, trade union organizations, and economic managers give great consideration to the tutoring movement.

Unfortunately, this work is not conducted everywhere on the proper scale. For example, at the Machine Building Plant imeni Petrov, one-fourth of the young workers have not been included in the veterans' patronage, and only 7 out of 806 young production workers have tutors at the Kishlin Machine Building Plant. Out of 2,000 workers at the Azrezinotekhnika [Azerbaijan Industrial Rubber] Association, only 40 are tutors. And this work is not at the proper level at the Kirovabad Sewing Association imeni 26 Bakinskikh Kommissarov, the Salyany and Barda cotton gin plants, and Kirovneft' [Kirovabad Oil] Oil and Gas Production Administration. Is this not one of the causes of large losses of work time, young people's slow development of work skill, and other shortcomings at many of these and other enterprises? The duty of party committees and primary party organizations is to enhance the work prestige of experienced workers, the prestige of quality work, to develop tutoring throughout, and to enrich our people's glorious work traditions with a new practice.

Socialist work discipline is formed by the Soviet model of life and the entire system of our production and collectivist relations. Honesty, conscientiousness, a principled character, and responsibility are the high moral categories filled with deep social substance. Adherence to official duties, a creative attitude toward work, initiative, and orientation toward high final results are based on this foundation. Precisely because of this, when discussing the most important measures for strengthening socialist discipline, we must first of all keep in mind the importance and necessity of further intensification of moral and political education of a person, beginning with school days.

The mass media have a great role in the struggle for discipline and order. In the speech of Comrade K. U. Chernenko at the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, it was emphasized that "precisely their activity determines to a considerable extent the effectiveness of party propaganda and the state of affairs in other areas of the ideological front in our days." The newspapers, KOMMUNIST, BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, KOMMUNIST (in the Armenian language), VYSHKA, and SOVET KENDI, television, radio, and AZERINFORM have made a substantial contribution to the work of the Azerbaijan party organization on mobilizing workers to successfully accomplish the social-economic tasks confronting the republic. Many publications are notable for topicality, maturity in resolving problems, and thorough exploration into questions that concern workers. The effectiveness of press articles and television has increased, and work with workers' letters has been improved. But we expect the mass media to be more consistent and mainly to analyze the local state of affairs and the work conducted by party organizations and its results more thoroughly, and to show specifically how discipline violations are stopped and how work on strengthening work collectives is conducted.

Some of our publications lack continuity and a systematic character in developing and dealing with problems and a principled character in the

struggle for effectiveness of the published materials, which was correctly pointed out to us by the CPSU Central Committee.

The Central Committee Buro recently discussed the work of the republic papers KOMMUNIST, BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, and KOMMUNIST (in the Armenian language) on increasing the effectiveness of articles in light of the requirements of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The editorial boards' attention was turned to the fact that the components of the concept of "socialist discipline" are sometimes replaced by abstract slogans. There are still few publications concerning the education of a conscientious, patriotic attitude toward work and studies on the part of the young generation.

Newspapers sometimes do not display the proper persistence and consistency in the struggle for effectiveness of their articles. But it is impossible not to speak of the lack of party discipline on the part of administrators who do not answer the critical articles of the mass media and get off with answers written for form only. This applies to the administrators of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Rural Construction, the Ministry of Industrial Construction, and their subdivisions, Azerittifaka [not further identified], Azglavenergo [Azerbaijan Main Administration of Energy], some party committees, ispolkoms of city and rayon soviets, and others.

The editorial staffs of the newspapers must utilize more fully and energetically the broad capabilities of the party press to increase the real influence on the economic, social-political, and ideological life of the republic and to mobilize workers' efforts to successfully accomplish the key tasks set by the party and to actively attain the concrete results of their articles.

Strengthening discipline is a global problem presupposing not only an increase in the effectiveness of our economic activity but also further improvement of socialist public attitudes and educating people to have a high awareness. In connection with this, working out theoretical social-philosophical, social-economic, and psychological problems of a person's discipline acquires special urgency. The republic Academy of Sciences and VUZ's should initiate scientific research on these urgent questions. Scientists' duty is to develop specific scientific recommendations on all aspects of discipline, the combination of moral and material incentives and public and personal interests on the basis of research and generalization of real practice.

Cultural institutions, creative unions, and societies should direct the efforts of the artistic intelligentsia toward a more thorough understanding of actual contemporary problems, the creation of new works that clearly reflect the heroic spirit of a person of labor, and educating people to have an active attitude toward life, conscientious discipline, and a sense of great responsibility for assigned work.

In this connection, I would also like to speak of the necessity of strengthening discipline in the creative collectives and organizations themselves. The successful accomplishment of tasks in the area of literature and art depends very much on its state. The Ministry of Culture, the State Committee for Cinematography, and creative unions of the republic must

persistently strive to create in all subdivisions an atmosphere of mutual exactingness, strict implementation of creative and production plans, provision of effective and efficient utilization of material resources, and strengthening of financial discipline.

When speaking of the work on the ideological provision of socialist work discipline, we see clearly both attained successes and shortcomings and omissions. The task lies in having the party organizations and work collectives maintain and develop positive tendencies and abolish everything superficial and incidental. And the main thing is not to in any way consider that what has been done is the end of work. All work is still ahead of us! The education of workers in the spirit of a deep understanding of their civic duty must be based on it: to work conscientiously and honestly for society's good and to actively struggle to put communist ideals into practice.

4.

Comrades! The tasks proposed in the CPSU Central Committee's decree require the further improvement of the style, form, and methods of party work, concentration of efforts and attention to the main directions of economic, social, and cultural construction, and an active struggle for the strengthening of party, state, and work discipline in each section. And communists are called upon to be at the head of this work. "If we conscientiously teach discipline to workers and peasants," noted V. I. Lenin, "then we must start with ourselves..." Today this precept is filled with new substance; it becomes the expression of such traits of Lenin's style as unity of work and matter, organization and control of execution [of work], and a personal example of a leader.

The party considers verification and control an indispensable condition for overcoming shortcomings, increasing responsibility, and strengthening work discipline, production discipline, industrial discipline, and plan discipline.

The departments of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, and primary party organizations, based on these requirements, must raise the level of organizational work, intensify the control of execution [of work], and strive for integral merging of control with practical work in carrying out party and governmental directives. In this, the control must be systematic and be carried out from above and below simultaneously by communist and nonparty people.

Understanding that strengthening discipline is directly dependent on work with personnel, the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms are trying to see that in vital sectors there are people politically mature, competent, full of initiative, and possessing organizational abilities and a sense of the new.

However, we still have many missions and much unfinished work in this matter. Workers' political, business, and moral qualities are not always thoroughly studied and considered in detail when they are promoted, which illustrates the shortcomings in the work with personnel resources. Vacant positions are often not filled for a long time, and the turnover of leading personnel is

unacceptably high. Last year alone, nine party raykom and gorkom secretaries, one rayon ispolkom chairman, and eight administrators of ministries and departments and their deputies were dismissed for shortcomings in work.

Unfortunately, we are encountering many instances in which economic managers invested with the confidence of the party and government forget that they have a personal responsibility for preserving socialist property, for the moral-ethical atmosphere in a collective, and discipline and order throughout.

There is no procedure for calculating physical assets at a number of enterprises, institutions, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes. And dishonest people deliberately create this [situation]. In Shemakhinskiy Rayon, for example, B. Gadzhiyev, director of the Sovkhoz imeni M. Azizbekov, and others composed false documents about a delivery of 174 tons of barley for cattle feed that had supposedly taken place. On the same sovkhoz, misappropriations of monetary assets and illegal payment of bonuses have been exposed. Eighteen people have been sentenced to various terms in this matter. A group of workers of the grape-growing sovkhoz, Sheki, have been convicted of analogous crimes.

The trial of a criminal group that had been active in one of the shops at Bakpivo [Baku Beer] Association and had embezzled approximately 200,000 rubles during a 2-year period recently came to an end. Shamil' Ibragimov, who occupied the position of process engineer, headed this group. Here outside workers were hired to produce a product for the black market and were paid wages that were not recorded in the accounting record. The criminals were justly punished and sentenced to long terms of confinement. But one can ask: Where were the association administrators, the inspection apparatus of the Ministry of the Food Industry, and law enforcement agencies?

In connection with this, we should note the considerable omissions in the activity of our law enforcement agencies, which are especially lacking in involvement in the prevention of violations of the law, although their prevention has been and remains the main thing in the work of the militia, court, and procurator's office.

In spite of a resolute struggle, we have not been able to eliminate a most dangerous social evil such as bribery. Just recently, an assistant professor of the Department of Vocabulary of the Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages imeni 50-letiya SSSR, the laboratory chief of the Azerbaijan Engineering-Construction Institute, the Chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin, Imishlinskiy Rayon, the secretary of the Karamaryamskiy Rural Soviet, the director of the Saatlinskiy Rayon Trade Cooperative, and a number of other figures have been convicted of bribery.

We cannot and will not diminish the intensity of the struggle against bribery. Communists, work collectives, primary party organizations, and law enforcement agencies must participate even more actively in it. A solid, insurmountable barrier of public censure must be placed in the way of a bribe-taker. There is not and cannot be any neutrality or indifference in the eradication of this shameful occurrence.

Eradication of deception and reporting of nonexistent output is an important component of all our work on strengthening discipline. Unfortunately, there are administrators who try to conceal omissions in work and to create the appearance that everything is all right by reporting nonexistent output. Many guilty people have had party, disciplinary, and court proceedings instituted against them. But recidivism continues. Some administrators of ministries and departments that control law enforcement agencies do not take effective measures to bring the strictest order to their reporting to the state and display tolerance toward reporting nonexistent output and distortions in reporting to the state.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Buro recently reprimanded the Minister of Agriculture M. Askerov and the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking Chairman Yu. Rzayev and severely reprimanded the Deputy Minister of Agriculture G. Gasanov and Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking N. Mukhtarov for serious shortcomings in organizing the record and accountability and for not taking timely and effective measures to decisively suppress cases of deception and reporting of nonexistent output in enterprises and organizations within their jurisdiction.

Serious lessons should be learned from all of these cases. It is necessary to close all channels for unworthy, incompetent people with doubtful reputations to gain access to leading work. It is necessary to substantially improve the work on educating personnel and their placement and selection. The Central Committee departments and party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms must raise standards for personnel and examine them better in the process of work.

The primary party organizations are at the cutting edge of the struggle to implement the tasks set by the party. It is possible to cite many examples in which they approach their decision creatively, actively utilize the tested means of education in conscientious discipline, and achieve high results on that basis. This fully applies to the primary party organizations of the Oil and Gas Production Association imeni XXII s"yezda KPSS, the Novobakinskiy Oil Refining Plant imeni Vladimir Il'ich, Orgsintez [Organic Synthesis] Production Association, Moscow Kolkhoz in Bardinskiy Rayon, Kolkhoz imeni Shaumyan in Neftechalinskiy Rayon, Pervoye Maya Kolkhoz in Il'ichevskiy Rayon, and many others.

At the same time, there are also many such party organizations that poorly utilize the right granted to them by the CPSU by-laws, insufficiently influence the atmosphere in work collectives, and sometimes do not make a fundamental assessment of cases of discipline violations and the standards of communist morals. Is it really [correct] procedure when the majority of party penalties of communist administrators are carried out by-passing primary party organizations in Azizbekovskiy, Divichinskiy, Dashkesanskiy, Lachinskiy, Agdamskiy, Belokanskiy, Ismailinskiy, and Zardobskiy rayons.

The duty of party organizations is to critically evaluate the results of a work collective's activity, not to smooth over shortcomings, to respond to the statements of communists keenly and with principle, and to support and develop objective criticism in every possible way.

E. Dzhafarov, doctor of technical sciences, former chief, Neftekhimavtomat [Petrochemical Machine] Scientific Research and Design Institute laboratory, recently complained to the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee about the lack of foundation for his reprimand by the party. An inspection determined that he and other communists spoke at a party meeting critically of the institute leadership. However, the party bureau and G. Gasanbekov, its secretary, chose the path of persecuting him for criticism instead of thoughtfully examining the communists' statement. Dzhafarov was accused of slander and given a severe reprimand which was recorded on his registration card. It must be said that A. Abdullayev, director of the institute, reacted to the criticism unconstructively. And the Sumgait Party Gorkom did not investigate the situation that had come about in the proper manner.

The Central Committee Bureau rescinded the decision regarding the party punishment of E. Dzhafarov as groundless and severely reprimanded G. Gasanbekov for an attitude unbecoming a member of the party toward critical statements and suppression of criticism. A reprimand had also been imposed on A. Abdullayev, director of the institute.

This incident, although rare, should concern us. Party committees and primary party organizations are obliged to nip in the bud any attempts to persecute [someone] for criticism and disregard communists' opinion, to develop criticism and self-criticism more widely, and to see in it an effective means of improving organizational and political work, education of people, and forming in them a sense of responsibility for a common cause.

The soviets of people's deputies are called upon to conduct comprehensive work on educating workers in the spirit of socialist discipline. At the last plenum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and yesterday at the session of the republic Supreme Soviet, we discussed in detail the tasks for further improvement of their activity in light of the decisions of the April (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the directions contained in the speeches of Comrade K. U. Chernenko. Today I would like to again call upon the soviets of people's deputies to more actively implement the broad rights, powers, and control functions granted to them and to show more exactingness toward the organs they are accountable to and official figures.

The Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet and the republic Council of Ministers should ensure a further increase in the soviets' responsibility for meeting state plans, more completely satisfying the public's demand for high-quality consumer goods, improving the service sphere, and improving all aspects of people's life and everyday activity.

Trade unions have a responsible role in successfully accomplishing the tasks proposed in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee. There is no aspect in the work on strengthening discipline in which trade union organizations would not participate. Practice shows that in places where these questions were discussed in a business-like manner at workers meetings permanently operating production conferences, and trade union committee meetings, there is a sharp decrease in the number of unauthorized absences from work and late arrivals,

and an atmosphere of intolerance toward lack of discipline, lack of organization, and disorder is created.

Questions on improving the organization of socialist competition were examined in detail and shortcomings in this work on the part of trade union organizations were criticized at the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum held in July 1983. There are undoubtedly changes for the better. However, the great power of work rivalry is not being fully utilized everywhere. Concentration of efforts of those competing in such extremely important efficiency problems as improving product quality, improving utilization of work time and production capacities, and using raw material and materials economically is proceeding slowly. Socialist commitments of some work collectives are sometimes started without proper substantiation and comprehensive discussion. Undertaken with overcautiousness, and obviously underestimated, they naturally do not stimulate creative initiative, do not promote full utilization of internal resources, and do not mobilize [workers] for strenuous work.

Each work collective and each worker must strive not simply to be a participant in competition but to compete with specific rivals to achieve levels that are fully defined and properly high. The competition should help people reveal their capabilities and talents, improve their moral qualities, increase civic maturity, and strengthen discipline.

Comrades! Speaking at the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations, K. U. Chernenko emphasized that: "When drawing up plans for the next five-year plan and up to the beginning of the next century, we count to a considerable extent precisely on the manual skill, daring thought, and work conscience of today's young people, because precisely those who are of the Komsomol age today will be conducting the basic work on meeting these plans." These words also contain the party's high estimate of young people's contribution to our country's present accomplishments and show confidence in the fact that the future of the Soviet state is in reliable hands.

The Azerbaijan Komsomol, which includes 1,215,000 young men and women, plays an important role in economic and cultural construction and in all of the republic's achievements. More than 8,000 Komsomol youth collectives are participating in the movement: "Shock Work, Knowledge, Initiative, and Creativity of Young People for the 11th Five-Year Plan!" Many Komsomol organizations are an example of great active involvement, initiative, and efficiency.

Not touching today upon the range of questions on the Komsomol's activity, I would just like to emphasize the necessity of improving its style, forms, and methods. As K. U. Chernenko said at the All-Army Conference, it is still common for Komsomol organizations to try to accomplish new tasks through "worn out," unoriginal methods and means. The republic Komsomol organization has been called upon to respond at the proper time to trends occurring in young people's environment, to give them the necessary direction, and to set up their own work with consideration for young men and women's life plans and the growing intellectual level and education. Today it is more important than ever to persistently form in young people diligence, reasonable needs, and a

responsible attitude toward work they are entrusted with and an involved attitude toward life.

Comrades! Summing up what has been said, I would like to emphasize again that the CPSU Central Committee decree touches upon all aspects of the political, social-economic, and cultural life of the republic and defines the main directions of the activity of the Azerbaijan party organization. It commits us to initiate systematic work along the entire front of the struggle for strengthening socialist discipline, and to attain every kind of improvement in the work of all sections of the party and state apparatus and in the style and methods of party leadership.

In terms of politics, it is a matter of increasing workers' responsible active involvement and drawing them more widely into the struggle for strengthening discipline in each work place. A resolute battle must be waged against any kind of mismanagement, lack of discipline, lack of organization, and carelessness. It is necessary to strengthen in every possible way the atmosphere of irreconcilability toward any kind of violation of discipline, standards of socialist morals, and the Soviet way of life. Increasing communists' leading role, increasing the ability of primary party organizations, a business-like atmosphere, and high exactingness in each work collective are the core of this work.

In the economic aspect, the struggle for discipline presupposes fundamental improvement of the organization of industrial and agricultural production, reconstruction of the economic mechanism, and maximum utilization of the achievements of scientific-technical progress in the national economy. At the same time, we will have to determine the most effective means and methods of strengthening all forms of discipline: work, production, contractual, industrial, and financial and to work out and implement everywhere effective measures for increasing labor productivity and the best utilization of the existing scientific-technical potential.

The growth of discipline intrinsically entails solving a wide range of social problems, improvement of the content and conditions of workers' work, everyday life, and leisure, and improvement and enrichment of the moral and material incentive system. It is a matter of creating the conditions that are conducive to high labor productivity, creative search and initiative, and new work innovations.

Today it is important for the party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs, communists, and all work collectives to energetically join in the struggle for high labor productivity, acceleration of economic and social development in the republic, and increasing its contribution to the country's unified national economic complex. This is the most reliable final indicator of our work on strengthening socialist discipline. By it we will judge the deeds of each party organization, each work collective, and each communist administrator.

All of our work should be initiated and carried out with the proper energy and effort. It is necessary to preclude the possibility of losing the attained rate in the struggle for strengthening the level of organization and order.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee must report to the CPSU Central Committee in April 1985 on the work that we have done, and we are confident that during this time our practice will be enriched with new experience, and the Azerbaijan party organization will achieve new successes in economic and cultural construction on the basis of strengthening discipline, order, and organization.

The essence of socialist discipline lies in the involved attitude toward life on the part of the builder of a new life and in his honest work. And our most important task is to make concern about improving people's moral make up and strengthening the moral principles in their way of life the cornerstone of all of our decisions and practical deeds. Allow me from the rostrum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee to address all communists and workers of the republic with an appeal to struggle even more actively and resolutely for order and integrity in all matters everywhere and to work for high final results in putting the plans and decisions of the Leninist party into practice.

Allow me to assure the Central Committee, its Politburo, and Comrade K. U. Chernenko personally that the party organization and working people of Azerbaijan will mobilize all of their strength, knowledge, and experience for the successful implementation of the CPSU Central Committee decree with regard to our republic party organization and will meet the plans and socialist commitments for 1984 and all of the 11th Five-Year Plan honorably. (The speech was listened to very attentively and repeatedly interrupted with applause).

12478

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REGIONAL

GEORGIAN CP CC LOOKS AT FURTHER POLITICAL-AGITATION WORK

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 Aug 84 p 1

[Report: "At the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia"]

[Text] The bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party examined at a regular meeting the question of measures for further improving visual political agitation in the republic. It was noted that the party committees and organizations of Georgia, in carrying the requests of the 26th Party Congress and the June (1963) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, improved management through visual propaganda, using it actively in the solution of specific economic and progressive-indoctrination tasks. At the same time not all party organizations have been able to put visual [propaganda] aids in the service of ideologically ensuring the solution of socio-economic tasks and mass political work. Visual propaganda is frequently conducted separately from the daily concrete work questions of labor collectives. In its content it does not correspond to the political and cultural level of workers and the population and lacks effectiveness and specificity. A decree adopted on this question outlines a broad range of measures aimed at further raising the progressive-political level of visual propaganda, intensifying its mobilizing role and transforming it into an active means of reorganization of ideological work in the light of the requirements of the June (1982), February and April (1984) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

The bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, having discussed the issue of the effort's experience and measures for further increasing the role and responsibility of the Main Administration of Capital Construction (attached to the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers) in the attainment of results in civil housing construction, noted the definitely positive work done in this direction. The creation of the system of a single buyer in the republic has made it possible to solve in a comprehensive and qualified manner issues related to planning and equipping construction projects and to more effectively utilize capital investment. But far from all levers and reserves have been fully put into operation that would be able to exert a major influence on further improving civil housing construction. In the adopted decree, the bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia considers the Main Administration of Capital Construction's most important task to be to working and implement measures to ensure unconditional fulfillment of plan targets relating to completion of residential buildings,

social, cultural and personal service facilities, as well as full use of the capital investment allotted for their construction and radical improvement of the quality of housing construction.

Having heard the report provided by the Deputy Chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Agricultural Production, N.B. Meparishvili, on the results of wintering of livestock in 1983-1984, the bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia charged party committees and appropriate ministries, departments and rayon agroindustrial associations to direct all efforts for timely completion of preparatory work for the organized carrying out of the forthcoming wintering of livestock.

The bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia adopted a decree to hold accounting reports and elections at primary and shop party organizations and party groups in August-November 1984. Obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the Communist Party of Georgia are charged with ensuring the carrying out of reporting sessions and election meetings in a highly organized manner and at a progressive-political level, in an atmosphere of businesslike and fundamental discussion of the work of party organizations for the accounting period with systematic implementation of the decisions of the June (1983), February and April (1984) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the positions and conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko and preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress.

A decree was adopted on measures for further improving work with veterans of party, war, labor, Komsomol and Pioneer activities. Concrete measures were specified aimed at further improving work with veterans and increasing their role in the economic, social and political life of the republic.

The secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia listened to information provided by Comrade B.Ya. Inasaridze, chief of Kolkhidstroy Trust of Glavgruzvodstroy, on progress in preparing drained areas for perennial subtropical crops. The management of Kolkhidstroy Trust has been charged with eliminating in the shortest possible time the existing lag and to work out and implement measures to increase the responsibility of subordinate construction subdivisions in the fulfillment of plan targets and quality of work. It was recommended to Abkhaz and Adzhar party obkoms and raykoms of the Communist Party of Georgia of the Kolkhida area, the management of Glavgruzvodstroy and the Glavgiprovdkhkh Institute to increase control over the attainment of state targets and to adopt measures to ensure the timely use of reclaimed lands for perennial subtropical crops.

At the meeting of the secretariat, information provided by Georgian SSR Minister of Construction V.T. Gogoladze was heard on progress in the fulfillment of the decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia of 13 July 1981 "On the Initiative of Komsomols and Youth of Gruzhamstroy on Continuing Patronage of Construction of the Baykal-Amur Railroad Main Line."

A number of other issues relating to the economic and social-political life of the republic were also examined at meetings of the bureau and secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia.

7697

CSO: 1830/647

REGIONAL

KAZAKH CP CC BURO ON AKTYUBINSK PARTY WORK

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] At its regular session, the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Buro discussed the question of the work of the Aktyubinsk Center Party Committee on increasing the responsibility of personnel managers for strengthening socialist labor discipline at railroad transport enterprises. It was noted that the Party Committee is enacting measures for increasing managers' exactingness in strengthening labor discipline, providing order at the plant, and fulfilling state plans and socialist commitments.

The level of this work, however, does not yet completely meet growing demands. Losses at center enterprises due to unauthorized absences from work and nonproductive work stoppage remain high. The Party Committee and individual primary party organizations do not always present the necessary demand to communists-managers for improving the extent of organization in every district and workplace.

It was suggested to the Railroad Center Party Committee to enact specific measures to further strengthen the organizational and mass-political work intended for universal reinforcement of production and labor discipline, increased efficiency in the use of transportation means, and unconditional fulfillment by all enterprises of planned quotas and socialist commitments for 1984 and the five-year plan as a whole.

Measures for increasing intensification of the republic's economics, based on accelerated scientific-technical progress were also discussed.

The Central Committee Buro charged party and soviet organs, ministries and departments of the republic, in accordance with resolutions of the February and April (1984) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the directives of Comrade K. U. Chernenko concerning questions of economic and social development of the country, to develop for each enterprise and for the rayon, city and oblast as a whole, comprehensive territorial-industrial programs for intensifying production and raising its technical level for 1986-1990.

Other questions were also discussed.

12262

CSO: 1830/636

REGIONAL

KAZAKH CP CC BURO ON HEAVY INDUSTRY, NON-FERROUS METALS

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] At its regular session, the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Buro discussed the question of the work of the republic's Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises and Ministry of Nonferrous Metals in carrying out Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee resolutions on increasing the construction of nonferrous metallurgy enterprises. It was noted that these ministries poorly organize work dealing with the construction of industry projects and do not guarantee prompt delivery of equipment, financing and delivery of planning estimate documentation. As a result of this, construction rates of production start-up projects and socio-cultural and domestic service projects are lagging behind.

The Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Buro has demanded that the republic's Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises and Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, Gosnab and Goskomtrud [State Committee for Labor and Social Problems] of the Kazakh SSR, and other ministries and departments guarantee fulfillment of this year's quotas for introducing capacities and projects of socio-cultural and domestic service in nonferrous metallurgy.

Party obkoms were charged with strengthening control over construction progress of sector enterprises and with increasing the responsibility of contracting organization managers and buyers for fulfillment of state plans and quotas.

Also discussed was the question of measures for improving the organization of public nutrition and cultural and medical service to workers directly at the plant. It was suggested that extensive application be made of the work experience on organizing the sphere of services to workers at the Pavlograd Tractor Plant imeni V. I. Lenin, the Semipalatinsk Kazakhkabel' Plant, the Tselinograd Kazakhsel'mash Plant, the Ust-Kamenogorsk Silk Combine and a number of other enterprises. In connection with this, party obkoms, oblispoikoms and trade union organs, together with the corresponding ministries and departments, must devise additional measures for improving socio-cultural services in production and improving workers' service discipline.

Other questions were also discussed.

12262

CSO: 1830/636

REGIONAL

ECONOMIC-ORGANIZATIONAL EXPERIMENT EXPANDS IN GEORGIA

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Aug 84 p 2

[Interview with Zurab Kadzhaya, newly appointed first deputy chairman of Kutaisi Gorispolkom and designated chief of the recently created Economic Planning Administration of the gorispolkom, by special ZARYA VOSTOKA correspondents Shota Gvinianidze and Muradi Alashvili: "Kutaisi Takes Up the Torch: The Economic Management Experiment Started Several Years Ago in Poti Also Becomes Established in Kutaisi"]

[Excerpts] For a long time a system of integrated management of Kutaisi's economy and social structure was being worked on in the city. Deputies of the city soviet and special groups actively participated in preparation of the experiment. They made a comprehensive study of economic experiments in Poti and in other regions of the republic and selected the most acceptable variant for Kutaisi.

And then recently at a regular session of the Kutaisi City Soviet of People's Deputies an Economic Planning Administration (PEU) under the city soviet's ispolkom was created. The session chose Zurab Kadzhaya as deputy chairman of the gorispolkom and also confirmed him as chief of the city soviet's ispolkom's Economic Planning Administration. Correspondents of ZARYA VOSTOKA met with him and asked him several questions connected with the purpose and tasks of the experiment.

[Answer] As an organ of the intersectorial regional administration of the city's economy, our subdivision was created on the basis of the gorispolkom's planning commission by expanding its membership, functions and powers relating to management of the processes of economic and social development of Kutaisi.

[Question] What are the functions of the Economic Planning Administration?

[Answer] Industrial enterprises, construction and transport organizations, personal services and communications are under the control of our Economic Planning Administration. The guiding organ of the Economic Planning Administration is a council that includes directors and chiefs of all the city's enterprises and organizations. Our Economic Planning Administration is directly subordinated to Gosplan of Georgian SSR and the ispolkom of the Kutaisi City Soviet of People's Deputies. Broad rights have been granted

to the new administration with the approval of the republic's leading organs. Thus, for example, not a single ministry or department should correct the plans of the city's enterprises without the consent and official signature of the administration. The Economic Planning Administration submits proposals to higher organs concerning the reward or punishment of economic managers. It examines key questions of economic and social development, participates directly in setting up plan targets and development of schemes of development and location of productive forces and compilation of regional special goal programs and involves scientists and specialists in their development....

[Question] What does the structure of the Economic Planning Administration look like?

[Answer] The administration includes several departments engaged in planning and economic analysis, operative guidance of the city's economy and developmental planning of Kutaisi's infrastructure and also employed in coordination of efforts aimed at the realization of the food program, production of consumer goods.... Keep in mind that all these departments will operate cooperatively and in close contact....

As we know, the Poti experiment made it possible to sharply increase the production of consumer goods there. And we set as our aim the maximal use of waste and growth in the output of quality goods for the public which the city's population is waiting for. Specialists have calculated that it would be possible to produce from secondary raw materials at existing capacities additional consumer goods amounting to almost 10 million rubles. The fulfillment of the Food Program is a significant part of the effort, which will be assisted by the joint efforts of the city's labor collectives.

It is also very important to develop and present to higher organs requisitions for raw materials, equipment, and fuel. Our Economic Planning Administration must eliminate the kind of a situation where some enterprises accumulate above-norm resources to the detriment of others.

Much remains to be done in improving the organization and pay of labor, protection of the environment and rational utilization of natural resources. Much work should be done in regulation of finances and credit and sharply improving accounting and reporting.

Appropriate departments of the Economic Planning Administration are responsible for the solution of these and many other questions.

[Question] What sort of funds does the Economic Planning Administration have and how are they formed?

[Answer] All the funds of our administration are created from deductions of the city's enterprises and organizations, which are under obligation to transfer to the Economic Planning Administration's bank account a certain percentage of the net surplus of the planned profit and up to half of the above-plan profit. The administration will also have at its disposal a portion of the profit obtained by enterprises from the sale of consumer goods and products of the highest category of quality.

A centralized fund for development of production is also being formed at the Economic Planning Administration. It is to be made up of a portion of the resources of comparable funds of enterprises and proceeds from the sale by the administration of above-norm property. A centralized economic incentive fund is being formed in a corresponding manner.

[Question] And what do the city's enterprises and organizations get for their deductions?

[Answer] This becomes clear if you analyze the expenditures statement. It makes it possible to satisfy oneself that every labor collective and the entire city gain from them. The deductions are assigned for above-plan financing of renovation of existing production facilities and the construction of new ones, providing assistance to enterprises and organizations in specialization and cooperation of production, the acquisition of needed equipment and transport vehicles, the introduction of new equipment and progressive technology, the creation of sectors, shops and production operations for the production of consumer goods, and the rewarding of individual workers and collectives for the fulfillment of especially important production targets. Furthermore, these deductions will be designated for the improvement of the social infrastructure of the city -- development of trade and personal services, housing construction. In a word, we see our Economic Planning Administration as a prototype of a city economic complex in which all are interested in raising quantitative and qualitative work indicators, bolstering the economic aspects of their enterprise and their city, which in turn will result in the improvement of the living and working conditions of the city's dwellers. Our Economic Planning Administration has been called to contribute all of its efforts to the normal, precise and highly efficient operation of each enterprise. The profit both of the given labor collective and of the city as a whole will grow on this basis.

[Question] Can the Economic Planning Administration with the help of its resources implement a wide-scale program of social-economic development?

[Answer] Yes, of course. The Economic Planning Administration has the right to carry over sums unused in the course of the year into the following year. This makes it possible to accumulate funds for the accomplishment of wide-scale programs. Moreover, with the consent of the appropriate ministries and departments as well as the republic's Gosplan, it is possible to redistribute above-norm surpluses as well as to sell a portion of the above-plan production. With an able commercial effort this too will provide a substantial profit.

7697

CSO: 1830/647

REGIONAL

HISTORY OF TURKMENS IN STAVROPOLSKIY KRAY

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 17 Aug 84 p 2

[Article by Candidate of Philological Sciences S. Kurenov: "The Turkmens of the Northern Caucasus"]

[Text] The Turkmen people are few, but it turned out that a certain portion of them live far beyond the republic, including in Stavropolskiy Kray. The history of the migrants is of unquestionable interest for the present population of our republic.

During the study of the history of the Stavropol Turkmens, their language, literature and way of life the author of these lines was afforded the opportunity to familiarize himself at the Stavropolskiy Kray Archive with materials and documents, which pertain to this theme. What was especially surprising is the abundance of materials. An enormous number of documents, which give an idea of Russian-Turkmen relations before the October Revolution, have been collected and carefully preserved by the efforts of the staff members of the archive.

As is known, the natural conditions of our kray are such that Turkmen family tribal groups were dispersed over a large territory and frequently did not have strong ties among themselves. Dissociation made these groups the object of the aggressive aspirations of several neighbors. In particular, the Balkhany-Mangyshlak and Ustyurt Turkmens were frequently subjected to attacks by Khiva khans, Kalmyk feudal lords and Iranian shahs. They killed them, drove them into slavery and robbed them, dooming the survivors to death by starvation.

The nomadic Turkmens saw a way out of the difficult situation in convergence with a mighty northern neighbor--Russia. The repeated appeals of the oldest family tribal groups of the Turkmens to the Astrakhan rulers with the request to accept them as Russian citizens are known from the 16th century.

The initial migration of the Balkhany-Mangyshlak Turkmens to the territory of Russia dates to the 17th century. Yellowed pages of the archival documents attest that prior to 1785 1,400 households of Turkmens had migrated to Caucasus Gubernia. On 1 February 1802 General Knorring communicated by a report: four Turkmen representatives--Molla Dovletmyrat Niyaz, Begenchmyrat,

Gara and Durdy Myradov--had come to Astrakhan with the request to accept them as Russian citizens. In 1811 the Astrakhan vice governor reported: 6 deputations had arrived with a petition to permit 2 300 Turkmen families to migrate to the Astrakhan steppes. Year after year Turkmens were added to the ones who had previously migrated to the protection of Russian citizenship. There are archival data which attest that in the early 19th century more than 90,000 Turkmens had already migrated to the Northern Caucasus. It was advantageous to the tsarist government to settle the desert steppe, therefore no obstacles in migration were put in the way of the Turkmens and they were permitted to seek themselves sites for a nomad camp.

At first the migrants settled down in the lower reaches of the Volga. Then they rushed along the Kuma and Terek rivers to the Stavropol steppes. As in their native regions--on Mangyshlak Peninsula and in Balkhany--they led a nomadic way of life, engaging in cattle breeding, which both fed and clothed them. The Turkmens wandered along the banks of the Kuma, Manych, Aygur and Kalaus rivers.

More than 100 nationalities inhabited the Northern Caucasus, and the Turkmens, taking part in the economic life of the region, together with everyone experienced the burdens of the unequal position, in which the policy of tsarist Russia kept them. Nevertheless the voluntary association of the Turkmens with Russia was of progressive importance. Contact with Russians and the other peoples of the Low Volga River region and the Northern Caucasus enriched the distinctive culture of the Turkmens. A great role in convergence with the other peoples belonged to commercial ties. In marketing livestock and the products of cattle breeding, the Turkmens got to Baku and Tbilisi gubernias and the Tersk Region and also led caravans of camels with goods, which belonged to merchants, to more remote regions. Acquaintance with the way of life and customs of other peoples had a certain influence on the travelers.

The Turkmens maintained closer ties with the Nogay, Kalmyks, Tatars (especially the Kazan Tatars) and Kazakhs. At times they even entered with the Nogay and Tatars into kinship ties, which, of course, had an influence on the language, way of life and culture of the newcomers from the Transcaspiian region.

In the 19th century the bulk of the Caucasian Turkmens settled down on the territory of Stavropol Gubernia, while the remainder settled down in Astrakhan Gubernia. The vast territory, which was taken up by the nomadic peoples, in 1825 received the status of the Caucasian Region. The tsarist authorities formed for the government of the peoples, who inhabited the oblast, the Main Inspectorate of Nomadic Magomet Peoples. The so-called Main Turkmen Inspectorate of Nomadic Peoples with a center at the Summer Turkmen Headquarters was also a part of this inspectorate. The inspectorate was charged to manage the economic affairs of the population, to represent them in relations with the authorities, to manage the income and expenditure of public capital, as well as to settle personal matters of the population. Following the custom, which was brought from the distant homeland, the inspectorate once a year organized horse races. Turkmens came from the most remote nomad

encampments to feast their eyes upon the spectacle. The governor of the Stavropol area together with the chief inspector and other official circles also came here.

During the second half of the 19th century the Stavropol Turkmens made the first attempts to change to a settled way of life and to engage in farming. This innovation did not become established immediately, but by the end of the century permanent Turkmen settlements began to emerge in the Stavropol area, for farming is inconceivable without a settled way of life. During 1900-1910 the first educational institutions, medrese, at which instruction was conducted in Arabic, and 2-year elementary schools, at which instruction was carried out in Russian, were opened in these settlements. The tsarist authorities displayed increased interest in these latter, since staffs of translators and officials, who were capable of pursuing tsarist policy locally, were trained from among the graduates of the schools.

The last third of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century were for the Stavropol Turkmens years of ordeals. Years, which were unfavorable for cattle breeding and farming and were accompanied by famine and epidemic diseases, fell to precisely these years. Not having received any assistance from the state, Turkmens died from starvation and diseases in whole families. According to statistical data, during the time from 1871 to 1917, that is, nearly half a century, the size of the Turkmen population remained at approximately the same level.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution saved the peoples of the Caucasus, as of our entire country, from age-old poverty and oppression, from ignorance and the lack of national rights. Lenin's national policy, which was being put into practice, enabled the Turkmens to become the real masters of their fate. From literally the first days the Soviet regime took steps on providing assistance to the destitute Turkmens: they were quickly freed from excessive taxes, state assistance in money, wheat and other necessities of life was given to them, a long-term loan was granted.

The Turkmens of the Stavropol area began to take part in social life. Every event aroused the most lively interest. A delegation of Stavropol Turkmens took part in the work of the congress of peoples of the Near East, which was held in Baku in September 1920. While on 6 November 1923 the special national Turkmenskiy Rayon was formed in place of the former Summer Turkmen Headquarters in accordance with a decision of the Presidium of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee. The bulk of the Turkmens, who lived in the Caucasus, migrated there. Along with Russian settlements, 14 Turkmen villages, which to this day have retained their national names--Chur, Mashdakgulak, Astevke, Sarygamysh, Chonkey, Edilbay, Yusupgulak, Bashagyl and so on--were included in the administrative composition of Turkmenskiy Rayon. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses, the basic agricultural pursuit of which is cattle breeding and farming, were set up in them, as throughout the country. Merino wool, which is supplied from this region, is rated highly in the national economy.

Close permanent ties between the Turkmens of the Stavropol area and the Turkmen SSR were established soon after the victory of the October

Revolution. Closeness to the cultural centers of Russia was conducive to the fact that among the Turkmens of the Stavropol area a stratum of the intelligentsia, although insignificant, emerged back under tsarism. Its best representatives, who were imbued with democratic ideas, left for the homeland of their ancestors and, having received the appropriate training in courses, took an active part in the cultural formation of the republic. Some began to teach at the first rural schools, which began to operate in accordance with the Soviet program, others performed cultural and educational work among the population and took part in the publication of the first national newspaper LENIN YELY.

In turn, the government of the young republic sent its own figures of culture to Turkmenskiy Rayon of the Stavropol area, and they kept its population informed about the measures being implemented in the republic on the basis of Lenin's national policy. Well-known Turkmen poet and Academician of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences Aman Kekilov was among the envoys of the republic and performed much work. The memory of him is preserved to this day in the hearts of the old residents of Turkmenskiy Rayon.

As secondary specialized and higher educational institutions were set up in the republic, many sons and daughters of the Stavropol Turkmens came to Ashkhabad to study. Some remained to work in the republic, supplementing the ranks of scientists and highly skilled specialists.

The economic and social life of the republic and the development of national science, culture and art interest the Turkmens of the Stavropol area. The people of Stavropol treat with great interest the books of Turkmen writers, poets and art critics.

As to the language of the Stavropol Turkmens, with respect to the Turkmen literary language it is characterized by much greater peculiarities than the modern dialects and subdialects which exist in the republic. Isolation for centuries, a joint nomadic territory and close ties in all spheres of life with the other peoples of the Caucasus, including the Turkic-speaking peoples (the Tatars, Nogay and Kazakhs), led to the reciprocal influence of the languages of these peoples. However, the structure of the language, that is, the grammatical structure and the basic word stock, has been preserved.

The folklore of the Stavropol Turkmens, which from generation to generation has been passed down by folk bakhshi and poets, is rich. The Turkmen folk destany "Shasenem-Garyp," "Salyatly-Khemra and "Gerogly" and the works of the great classic Makhtumkuli are the national pride of the Stavropol Turkmens. No matter in what village and in what house we happened to be, we were always convinced of how firmly established the creative work of Makhtumkuli is in the life of the Stavropol Turkmens. Among the older generation it is difficult to find here a person who would not read to us from memory the poetry of Makhtumkuli. In the Stavropol region there is known about the great poet the destan "Bakhtymkuli," which to this day is performed by folk bakhshi at wedding toyas just as the destany "Kerogly," "Shasenem i Garib" and others are in Tashauz Oblast.

Unique versions of the folk destany "Dovletyar" and "Terekemli-Khemra" are encountered. They remember and revere here their national poets of the past--Bendimamed and Abdyrakhman, as well as the folk bakhshi Nurysh, Dzhumali, Korseyit, Kurbannepes, Oranyaz, Sagandyk, Ablemin and Abdyl Khekin. The names of poets of more recent times--Khalkey, Zarmukhammed, Bazar, Orazkhadzhi, Khadzhay, Khumar and others--also enjoy popularity. In past years the folk bakhshi of the Stavropol area Baldana, Mukhammed Khanafi, Durdukaya and others more than once visited our regions and gave concerts, which enjoyed great success. The drama "Courage" in Turkmen, which was written back in 1926 by Kh. Dzhumaniyazov and S. Arifulin, is well known.

In short, no matter how distant the Stavropol Turkmens may be territorially, no matter what mountains, seas and rivers may separate them from their native republic, the national, cultural and spiritual wealth and the sociopolitical and economic interests among the Turkmens are common. This community, which is backed by the Leninist national policy, is enabling the Turkmens to hold a worthy place in the multinational family of peoples of the Soviet Union. This year, when two significant events are being celebrated--the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic and the 100th anniversary of Turkmenistan becoming a part of Russia--the Turkmen people once again are recalling that they are obliged in many ways for their happiness to their voluntary association with the great northern neighbor.

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CSO: 1830/626

REGIONAL

TWO BOOKS ON ROLE OF ARMENIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 23 May carries on page 2 a 1,100-word book review by Professor A. Vardapetyan entitled "A Study Meriting Attention." The author reviews a new book by V. G. Petrosyan, published in Yerevan in 1983 by the Hayastan Publishing House, entitled "Internatsionalizmi droshin havatarim (Hay zhoghovrdi zavakneri masnaktsutyune Mijin Asiayum sovetakan ishkhanutyan hamar mghvats paykarin" [Faithful to the Banner of Internationalism (Participation by Sons of the Armenian People in the Struggle for Soviet Rule in Central Asia)]. The book allegedly makes use of newly discovered documents and a wealth of archival material dealing with the struggle against the British interventionists, the basmachi, and Enver Pasha. A considerable part of the book deals with Dashnak party leaders. The author "exposes" the Dashnak nationalist ideology, which was allegedly directed against the internationalist solidarity of the Armenian toilers and those of Central Asia and against the Communist Party's Leninist nationalities policy. The author of the article stresses the important role played by Armenians in the establishment of Soviet rule in Central Asia and in defeating the counterrevolutionary elements. The reviewer states that the book merits being translated into Russian.

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian on 30 August carries on page 4 a 1,000-word review by G. Lalayan of a book by A. A. Grigor'yants entitled "Armenians in Central Asia." He calls the book "The first attempt in Soviet history ... to examine the questions of the emergence of Armenian communities in Turkestan and the activities and participation of Armenians in the socioeconomic, political, and cultural life of the region in the second half of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries." The book states that while historical sources show some movement of Armenians into Central Asia as early as the third or fourth centuries, large scale movement began only with the union of Central Asia with Russia in the second half of the 19th century when Russians, Ukrainians, Armenians, and others began to move to the newly developing Central Asian urban centers and to work on the Central Asian railroad. Armenian immigration to the area was the result of "poor socioeconomic conditions in Eastern Armenia, on one hand, and the cruelty and violence of the Turkish authorities to the Armenians in Western Armenia on the other." While in 1890, 4 million Armenians lived in Central Asia, that number "rose sharply as a result of the merciless regime of the Sultan at the end of the 19th century and especially of the 1915 genocide in Western Armenia." The book goes on to illustrate how Armenians worked with Russians

and the peoples of Central Asia to develop and enrich the area after the revolution and gives honorable mention to the role of Central Asian Armenians in World War II. The reviewer concludes that the book "not only serves as an example of the community and closeness of the Armenian and Central Asian peoples, but also aids the further development of the friendship of the peoples of the USSR." He then suggests that the book be translated into Armenian.

CSO: 1838/1

REGIONAL

CHERNOVTSY OBKOM SECRETARY ON COUNTERPROPAGANDA

[Editorial Report] Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 16, August 1984, carries on pages 64-67 an article by M. Ivanenko, secretary of the Chernovtsy Obkom of the Ukrainian Communist Party, entitled "An Important Link in Ideological Work." In the article, Ivanenko emphasizes the vital role of counterpropaganda in "the formation of a scientific, Marxist-Leninist world view and of the ideological and moral class training of the workers." Stressing that "inimical radio broadcasts" and the efforts of "Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists" seek to "undermine the friendship of the Ukrainian people with the other peoples of our great land, especially the Russian people" and that "the activity of foreign bourgeois-nationalist centers to this end has sharply escalated in recent times," Ivanenko points to efforts undertaken to counter this propaganda in Chernovtsy Oblast. Such efforts include the compilation by scholars at the Chernovtsy State University and the Chernovtsy Department of the Institute of Social and Economic Problems of Foreign Countries at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences of an anthology of reference materials on the past and present of the oblast, the creation of a special standing seminar to replace the previously uncoordinated forms of training for ideological workers, and the work of the 10-year-old Department of Criticism of Bourgeois Ideology at the University of Marxism-Leninism from which more than 300 people have already graduated. Ivanenko points out that the deficiencies which remain center on the insufficient ability of small collectives to conduct counterpropaganda and suggests that this will soon be resolved by an effort to strengthen these party organizations in the course of an election campaign. He concludes with a reminder that "the class enemy seeks to use the psychology of young people in particular to further its goals" and that because of this "the most authoritative communists, the most experienced propagandists--those who are able to captivate young people by word and deed" must be put in charge of counterpropaganda efforts among the young.

CSO: 1800/14

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

SHEVARDNADZE HONORS STATE THEATER--The Tbilisi State Armenian Drama Theater named after Shaumyan is celebrating its 125th anniversary. For its services to the development of Soviet theatrical art, the collective of the theater has been awarded the Order of the Badge of Honor. Today, at a festive soiree devoted to the presentation of the award, the order was pinned to the theater's banner by Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. [Excerpts] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 8 Oct 84 LD]

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS LITERARY SOIREE--A festive soiree devoted to the birth centenary of (Leokiacheli) a prominent Soviet Georgian writer, has taken place in Tbilisi. Representatives of the literary public of the republic spoke on the major contribution of the master of words to the treasury of the Soviet multinational culture. Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, was present at the soiree. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 1 Oct 84 LD]

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